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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1934,

BY

C. METCALFE BROWN,

M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

J. Ward & Co., Printers, Dewsbury.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman J. HALSTEAD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Alderman J. R. DYSON.

The Mayor (Councillor H. F. SHAW, J.P.)	Councillor C. FRYER
Alderman W. H. SHAW, J.P.	Councillor T. LEE, J.P.
Councillor C. BROOK	Councillor H. SHAW
Councillor E. FITTON	Councillor M. M. WATTS, B.A., J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE—

The Health Committee with Mrs. J. MAYMAN and Mrs. E. TURNER as co-opted Members.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE—

The Health Committee with Mrs. W. GREENWOOD, Mrs. L. GORLEY, Mrs. G. YOUNG and Mr. J. HEALEY as co-opted Members.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor T. LEE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Alderman W. H. SHAW, J.P.

The Mayor (Councillor H. F. SHAW, J.P.)	Councillor F. K. B. PARKER, J.P.
Councillor H. HARGREAVES	Councillor M. SCARGILL
Councillor W. HOLDSWORTH, J.P.	Councillor M. M. WATTS, B.A., J.P.
Councillor J. R. KERSHAW	Councillor W. WIGHTMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES.

DEWSBURY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD—

(Dewsbury Representatives)

Chairman—Councillor H. SHAW.

The Mayor (Councillor H. F. SHAW, J.P.)	Alderman F. TONG,
Alderman J. HALSTEAD, J.P.	Councillor E. FITTON
Alderman W. NAYLOR, J.P.	Councillor C. Fryer
Alderman K. OLDROYD, J.P.	Councillor T. LEE, J.P.
	Councillor M. M. Watts, B.A., J.P.

SOUTH-WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT BOARD FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE—

(Dewsbury Representatives)

Alderman J. HALSTEAD, J.P.	Councillor M. SCARGILL (Co-opted)
Councillor C. FRYER	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1934.

Medical Officer of Health—

C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

HELEN G. M. BENNETT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*E. DOROTHY SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

*R. BROOMHEAD, F.R.C.S., (Eng.). (Up to Oct., 1934).

*A. B. PAIN, Ch.M., F.R.C.S., (Eng.). (From Nov., 1934).

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

*W. OLIVER LODGE, F.R.C.S.(E.), D.O.M.S.

Consulting Obstetrician—

*BASIL HUGHES, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Gynaecologists—

*BASIL HUGHES, M.B., F.R.C.S.

*W. F. RAWSON, F.R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

J. E. AUSTIN, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C., Cert.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Smoke Ins.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

L. SHAW, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

A. RAMSDEN, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Ins. (Up to May, 1934).

R. CLARKSON, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins.

R. W. McDONALD, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins.

K. A. ETHERINGTON, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins.
(from Aug., 1934).

Matron, Whitley Sanatorium—

E. L. LYONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Moorlands Maternity Home—

C. BARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitors—

M. MAHON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

K. MAHON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

I. GARTON, S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

M. M. SAVILLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Tuberculosis Nurse—

M. TODHUNTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Borough Analyst—

*F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C.

Public Vaccinators and District Medical Officers—

*G. H. L. HAMMERTON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

*E. G. MAHONY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

*G. H. SELLERS, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

*J. A. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Veterinary Surgeon—

*F. HALLILAY, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer—

E. AUTY, C.R.S.I.

Clerical Staff—

E. COOPER (up to March, 1934)

A. HAIGH

F. G. SUGDEN

P. C. BLAKELEY

A. WATERHOUSE

L. WHITELEY (from May, 1934)

*Part-time Officers.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the Health of Dewsbury for the year 1934.

The general arrangement of the Report is similar to that of the Report for 1933.

The Vital Statistics have been closely analysed and so far as 1934 is concerned, Dewsbury is to be congratulated on the fact that several of the mortality rates are the lowest recorded in this area and are lower than the corresponding rates for the year for England and Wales. It is true that the statistics for a single year of a small County Borough cannot be made the basis for any reliable conclusions regarding the state of the Public Health of the area ; but the lowness of the rates, even in one year, is nevertheless extremely welcome. The general death rate remained higher than that of England and Wales.

A reliable picture of the health of the district is provided by an average of the mortality and other rates over a period of years, and accordingly in this Report the statistics for Dewsbury for the previous 10 years have been averaged for convenient comparison.

With the exception of Diphtheria, Dewsbury has been troubled less than in the previous year by the commoner infectious diseases. The number of Diphtheria cases was very high early in the year but subsequently the incidence fell and there is good reason to believe that the epidemic is now definitely on the wane.

With regard to Housing, much extra work has devolved upon the members of the Housing Committee and its officials. Representations in respect of nearly half the houses scheduled have been submitted. The task of representing houses as unfit is frequently an invidious one, and I am grateful for the encouragement and support given to me in this duty by members of the Housing Committee. Re-housing has been slow but signs of some acceleration are apparent.

I desire to express my thanks to the members of the Council, to the Staff of the Health Department, and to the Officers of other Departments, for their much appreciated support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. METCALFE BROWN,

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

DEWSBURY.

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1935.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,720
Estimated Population (Mid. 1934)	53,450
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1934)	15,500
Rateable Value	£294,704
Product of a penny rate	£1,130

Number of Live Births :—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	348	345	693
Illegitimate	20	21	41
Total	368	366	734

Number of Still Births :—			
Legitimate	20	18	38
Illegitimate	4	—	4
Total	24	18	42

Total No. of Births (Live and Still)	392	384	776
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Deaths	327	348	675
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Deaths from :—			
Puerperal Sepsis			1
Other puerperal causes			2
All puerperal causes			3
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers			1
Smallpox			—
Measles			4
Scarlet Fever			1
Whooping Cough			1
Diphtheria			17
Influenza			3
Violence			38
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			1
Deaths (under 1 year) :—			
Legitimate			39
Illegitimate			3
Total			42

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1934.

	Dewsbury	England & Wales	121 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Rate per 1,000 Population :			
Live Births	13.7	14.8	14.7
Still-births	0.79	0.62	0.66

	Dewsbury.	England & Wales.	121 County Boroughs & Great Towns.
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :			
All causes	12.6	11.8	11.8
Typhoid & Para- typhoid fevers ...	0.02	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.12
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.02	0.02
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.05	0.06
Diphtheria	0.32	0.10	0.11
Influenza	0.06	0.14	0.12
Violence	0.71	0.54	0.47
Rate per 1,000 total (live & still-births) :			
Still-births	54.1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			
Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	1.4	5.5	7.4
Total Deaths under 1 year	57	59	63
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :			
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1.29	1.95	—
Other puerperal causes	2.58	2.46	—
All puerperal causes	3.87	4.41	—

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	Dewsbury 1934	Dewsbury 1924-1933	England & Wales 1934
Birth Rate	13.7	15.9	14.8
Death Rate	12.6	14.9	11.8
Infantile Mortality Rate	57	84	59
Maternal Mortality Rate	3.87	5.20	4.41

DEWSBURY MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES.

OVERLAPPING QUINQUENNIA.

Quinquennium.	Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Total Births)		
1924-1928	4.93
1925-1929	4.39
1926-1930	4.37
1927-1931	5.32
1928-1932	5.30
1929-1933	5.45
B 1930-1934	5.07

On analysis of these figures, the following is worthy of note :—

- (1) The estimated population has declined by 150 since 1933.
- (2) The number of births is the lowest recorded for the County Borough.
- (3) The number of deaths is the lowest recorded for the County Borough. Nevertheless, the Dewsbury death-rate is appreciably higher than the rate for England and Wales and the rate for the 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns. The Registrar-General supplies a Comparability Factor for each area, which when applied to the Crude Death Rate, produces an adjusted rate which is strictly comparable with that of England and Wales and with those of other areas, when the appropriate Comparability Factors have been applied to the Crude Death Rates for these areas. The Comparability Factor in the case of Dewsbury is 1.03, so that the standardized death rates for Dewsbury and the whole of England and Wales for 1934 are:—

Dewsbury	13.0
England and Wales	11.8

- (4) The Death Rate from Diphtheria is treble that for England and Wales.
- (5) The Influenza death rate is less than half of that for England and Wales.
- (6) The death rate from Violence (Accident, Suicide, etc.) is much higher than that for England and Wales.
- (7) The death rate for Infantile Diarrhoea is only one-quarter of that for England and Wales. This is doubtless the chief factor responsible for the noteworthy fact that the Infantile Mortality Rate is less than that for England and Wales and for the Great Towns and is the lowest recorded in Dewsbury.
- (8) The Maternal Mortality Rate is lower than that for England and Wales and much lower than that of the previous decenniad for Dewsbury. Since Dewsbury is a relatively small area, it is necessary to approach the question of a maternal mortality rate with some caution. A rate for one year, or a short period of years, is unreliable as a basis for estimating the trend of Maternal Mortality and in order to overcome this difficulty, the statistical device of comparing the rates of overlapping quinquennia has been used. This is a most reliable method and a study of the results is instructive.

Remembering that the Maternal Mortality Rate for Dewsbury for the period 1911-1914 was 8.54, the conclusion is that 20 years ago, the rate was very high; it then

improved markedly and reached its lowest average about 10 years ago. The rate rose somewhat and in recent years has tended to fall slowly, but on an average it is just above the figure which has been chosen arbitrarily by the Ministry of Health as the line above which Maternal Mortality is to be regarded as excessive.

Vital statistics of whole district since 1913 are printed in Table XXXVIII., page 105.

An analysis of the causes of deaths of residents in 1934 is printed in Table XXXIX., page 106.

Vital statistics in wards of the County Borough are printed in Table I., page 50.

The Meteorological report for 1934 is printed in Table XXXII., page 85.

There has been no noteworthy change in conditions of occupation or environment requiring special comment.

Unemployment.

There is still no evidence that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children, nor is there any statistical evidence to that effect in relation to adults, although it is obvious to any careful observer that unemployment is causing a slow deterioration in the mental and physical health of the poorer sections of the community.

The following figures illustrate the state of unemployment in Dewsbury during 1934 :—

Quarter Commencing	Totally unemployed	Temporarily suspended, or working short time	Total	Percentage unemployed
Jan., 1934 ...	2588	2761	5349	26.5
April, 1934 ...	2111	1188	3299	16.4
July, 1934 ...	2186	2141	4327	21.5
Oct., 1934 ...	2146	1512	3658	18.2

The insured population for 1934 upon which the percentages shown above are based is 20,150.

The number of totally unemployed in Dewsbury in 1934 was much less than the corresponding number in 1933, but there was a slight increase in the number only partially employed in 1934.

SECTION B.**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****Staff.**

Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the County Borough are printed on page 6.

Laboratory facilities.

Laboratory work other than chemical analyses is carried out at the Bacteriological Laboratory, Health Department, Dewsbury, and at the West Riding County Council Laboratory, Wakefield. Details of the work carried out in these laboratories on behalf of the Dewsbury Public Health Department are printed in Tables II. and III., page 51.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analyst. Details of his work during 1934 are printed in Tables IV. and XXII., pages 52 and 71.

Ambulance facilities.*(a)* Infectious cases.

The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board provides 2 ambulances.

(b) Non-infectious and accident cases.

Three motor ambulances are in use, one provided by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, stationed at Ravens-thorpe, and 2 by the Dewsbury Corporation, stationed at the Central Police Station.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) The County Borough has made no arrangements for the home nursing of cases of infectious disease.

(b) The Dewsbury Nursing Association provides very effectively for the home nursing needs of the town. Free nursing is given in cases of necessity. About twenty thousand visits are paid annually by the seven nurses of the Association. The Mayor of Dewsbury is the President of the Association and Miss M. G. Ingram is the Honorary Secretary. There is no official co-ordination between the Local Authority and the Nursing Association, but the Medical Officer of Health is the Chairman of the Executive of the latter organization.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Particulars of these are printed in Table V., page 53. A description of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is given in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare, page 15.

Hospitals.

DEWSBURY AND DISTRICT GENERAL INFIRMARY. Statistics for 1934 showing the valuable work of this voluntary institution are printed in Table VI., page 54. There is close co-operation between the Infirmary and the Local Authorities.

COUNTY HOSPITAL, STAINCLIFFE. This Institution is administered by the West Riding County Council. Destitute sick from Dewsbury continue to be admitted there. The proportion of Dewsbury patients in the hospital is about 30 per cent. Ten maternity beds are available, but they are rarely used by patients from Dewsbury.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, MITCHELL LAITHES. This Institution is controlled by the Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board. The existing accommodation is undoubtedly adequate in normal times, but in times of epidemic there is a definite shortage of beds. The proposed erection of a block of separate cubicles will go far to meet this shortage and will also assist in the prevention of cross-infection.

WHITLEY SANATORIUM. This Institution is a Hospital of the Dewsbury Corporation and has accommodation for 32 patients suffering from, or under observation for, pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis. A new building was erected and opened during the year comprising dining rooms and recreation room for the patients. The cost of the building and equipment was approximately £600 and its provision has improved greatly the comfort and well-being of the Sanatorium patients. Figures relating to the work of the Sanatorium are printed in Table XXIX., page 77.

MOORLANDS MATERNITY HOME. This Institution of 13 beds is controlled by the Dewsbury Corporation. The work of the Home is dealt with on page 20.

Public Assistance.

INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The administration of the institutional medical services transferred from the late Boards of Guardians under the powers of the Local Government Act, 1929, is, so far as Dewsbury is concerned, under the control of the West Riding County Council.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The administration of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief is carried out by the four District Medical Officers, each of whom has a separate district. The districts and officers are :—

Dr. G. H. L. Hammerton.—The old civil parish of Dewsbury and a portion of the former parish of Soothill Upper. Area, 2,179 acres. Population, about 29,760.

Dr. J. A. Stewart.—The old civil parish of Ravensthorpe. Area, 372 acres. Population, about 6,720.

Dr. E. G. Mahony.—The old civil parish of Soothill Nether. Area, 563 acres. Population, about 5,960.

Dr. G. H. Sellers.—The old civil parish of Thornhill. Area, 3,606 acres. Population, about 11,720.

The duties are laid down by the Public Assistance Order, 1930, and include attending all poor persons within the district requiring medical attendance, supplying necessary medicine, informing the Relieving Officer of any person attended without an order, keeping records and supplying returns, giving reports on cases, and providing a deputy. Cases may attend at the surgery or be visited at their homes. The receipt of out-relief is not a necessary qualification for medical relief, which may be given apart from any other relief. Every aged, infirm, permanently sick or disabled person granted permanent relief receives a card entitling him to the attention of the District Medical Officer, and before out-relief can be granted on grounds of sickness a certificate must be obtained from that officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The administrative scheme for Dewsbury under the above Act declared that all assistance to necessitous persons in the following groups would be given other than as poor relief.

(a) The provision of hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from notifiable infectious disease (to be provided in virtue of the powers conferred by the Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1926, as extended by Sec. 14(2) of the Local Government Act, 1929).

(b) The provision of milk or other food for expectant or nursing mothers and children (under five), medically certified to need additional nourishment. (In virtue of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918).

(c) The provision of domiciliary assistance to Blind Persons is to be given by virtue of the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

(d) The provision of sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis is to be given by virtue of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921.

The functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as they relate to:—

(1) The domiciliary relief of the sighted dependants of blind persons.

(2) The domiciliary care of mentally defective persons; shall be discharged on behalf of and subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee, as to (1) by the Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, and as to (2) by the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Council.

Institutional provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

Dewsbury Corporation is a constituent member of the South West Yorkshire Joint Board which controls St. Catherine's Institution, Loversall, near Doncaster, a certified Institution under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927.

The following is a statement of the apportionment and bed occupation on the 31st March, 1935 :—

Dewsbury Beds	Male Beds			Female Beds		Total
	High Grade	Low Grade	High Grade (under 16)	High Grade	Low Grade	
Allocated ...	11	3	3	12	2	31
Occupied ...	7	2	4	14	2	29

In addition one female mental defective was resident in each of the following Institutions on the 31st March, 1935 :—

Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster

Whittington Hall, Chesterfield

Eltoe House, Leyton

It has been decided to accommodate all Dewsbury mental defectives requiring institutional care at St. Catherine's Institution so far as the type of accommodation available there will permit.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Statistics relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service in Dewsbury are printed in Table VII., page 55.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Clinics are held weekly at Moorlands Maternity Home and at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, by Dr. E. Dorothy Shaw, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

The work is detailed in Table VIII., page 57. Of the 544 patients, 238 attended at the Municipal Buildings and 306 at the Maternity Home.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The work of this clinic is carried out in conjunction with that of the ante-natal clinic held at the Municipal Buildings. During 1934, there were 8 attendances by 2 patients.

MIDWIVES ACTS.

The following midwives were on the Dewsbury register in 1934 :—

Catherine Barry, Moorlands Maternity Home, Dewsbury.

Nora Croft, 52, South Street, Savile Town, Dewsbury.

Alice M. Fisk, 8, Taylor Street, Batley.

Harriet Gibbs, 49, Webster Hill, Dewsbury.

Mary Hallilay, 7, Vulcan Road, Dewsbury.

Mary Hammerton, 74, Thornhill Road, Dewsbury.

Mary Holdsworth, Moorlands Maternity Home, Dewsbury.

Emma E. Robertshaw, The Haven, Walkley Lane, Heckmondwike.

Edith H. Spencer, 74, Thornhill Road, Dewsbury.

Mary Smith, 17, Thomas Street, Batley Carr, Dewsbury.

Harriet Squires, 50, Spring Gardens, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.

Ethel Unsworth, Moorlands Maternity Home, Dewsbury.

The midwives employed at Moorlands Maternity Home do not engage in practice outside the Home.

Midwives called in medical aid under the Midwives Acts in 126 cases during 1934. The chief reasons for summoning aid were as follows :—

Illness or prematurity of infant	...	23
Abnormal presentation	...	5
Torn perineum	...	36
Delayed labour	...	29
Haemorrhage	...	7
Discharging eyes	...	8
Pyrexia	...	4

Maternal Mortality.

There were 3 maternal deaths in Dewsbury in 1934, as follows :—

Case 1.—Aged 25. Puerperal peritonitis.

Case 2.—Aged 41. Ante-partum haemorrhage with retained placenta.

Case 3.—Aged 30. Toxaemia due to abortion.

Maternal Mortality Rates for Dewsbury are printed on pages 9 and 10.

The following are excerpts from a report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in December, 1934. It was resolved that such report and the recommendations contained therein be approved. This resolution was subsequently confirmed by Council :—

SPECIAL REPORT ON MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The County Borough of Dewsbury is an area in which the maternal mortality rate has been persistently high taking the average over a period of years.

The Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1933 gives a list of 36 areas which have had for ten years an average maternal mortality above 5 per thousand births. Dewsbury is one of these 36 areas.

Referring to these areas, the Ministry Report states :

“ Is it asking too much of the Authorities responsible for the health governance of these 36 sanitary districts to call for a report of this continuously high death rate among mothers (if they have not already done so), and then give careful consideration to its contents? Is it really their deliberate opinion that nothing can be done in the matter? Do they seriously believe that a continuing mortality, so much above

the national average, is some kind of natural phenomenon peculiar to their district and quite beyond their control? *Childbirth is a physiological function*, and hundreds of thousands of Englishwomen have during these same ten years (1924-33) passed happily and successfully through the discharge of this supreme function, yet in these particular areas, year after year, lives have been unduly sacrificed. That the whole of this annual loss is not necessary is proved by our growing experience of the practicability of reducing the maternal mortality in certain circumstances."

The Dewsbury figures show some recent improvement. In considering statistics with reference to Maternal Mortality in a small area such as Dewsbury, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that one maternal death more or less makes a great difference in the Maternal Mortality Rate owing to the small number of deaths dealt with. For example, in recent years in Dewsbury, one maternal death represents a rate of approximately 1.2 per thousand births, so that in any year three maternal deaths produce a rate of approximately 3.6 per thousand births which is below the 1933 average for the country and, therefore, relatively satisfactory, while two more maternal deaths would produce a rate of approximately 6.0 per thousand births, which is thoroughly bad.

It is obvious then that too great reliance must not be placed on Dewsbury statistics alone. Nevertheless, the Dewsbury Maternal Mortality statistics are found to be little different from those of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which for years has been persistently high and the irresistible conclusion is that the maternal mortality in Dewsbury has been unduly high, but in this respect Dewsbury is no better and no worse than the West Riding.

The problem, therefore, is a regional one rather than a local one and the Medical Officer of Health believes that the problem should be considered from that point of view. If this view is accepted it follows that all the health authorities in the region should adopt a common policy and that there should be the closest co-operation between them in the interests of economy and efficiency.

The following is an extract from the Ministry of Health Report on Maternal Mortality in Dewsbury by Dame Janet Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S., dated 1932. This report is most comprehensive and in view of the widespread interest in Maternal Mortality, its reproduction here will assist in obtaining a clear view of the problem.

" DEWSBURY C.B.

STATISTICS FOR 1929.

Estimated Population 53,020. Birth Rate 15.1. Infant Mortality Rate 93. Death Rate 17.65. Number of Births : 770 legitimate ; 43 illegitimate.

Maternal Mortality :—

1911-14, 8.54 (P.F. 2.44 ; Other causes 6.10).

1923-29, 5.65 (P.F. 2.21 ; Other causes 3.44).

Dewsbury is an industrial town, and its population is largely working class. It is the centre of the heavy woollen trade and the work includes the making of coarser cloth, blankets, carpets, druggets, and woollen yarn. There are iron foundries and engineering works. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. Girls are employed in the mills, and there is still some employment of married women as card room workers, spinners or weavers and also as rag sorters. There is considerable poverty. Much of the work is unskilled and wages are low. There is much unemployment and the standard of living is not good.

Housing is bad. There are many long rows of back-to-back houses, "one down and two up," the type of house is bad in itself, and there is also overcrowding. Water is laid on, but sanitary conveniences are outside and shared with other families. About 40 per cent. of the total houses are said to be of the worst type. Externally the houses often look clean and neat, but ventilation is very unsatisfactory, many are damp, and the accommodation is grossly inadequate.

The standard of nutrition is fair. There was formerly a high incidence of rickets but this is diminishing though there are still many cases of slight rickets. The women are reputed to be good cooks and housewives as a rule, and many still do their own baking. They marry fairly young, but families are smaller than they used to be.

A Municipal Maternity Home, 11 beds, was opened in 1924. An ante-natal clinic is held for intending patients and is also in charge of the woman Medical Officer. The Home is for normal booked cases, it has become very popular and tends to be overcrowded. It is not equipped for difficult or emergency cases, and these are either sent to the Voluntary General Hospital where there is no special provision for midwifery, or to the Maternity Hospital in Leeds or Bradford. There is no separate accommodation for ante-natal treatment, or for abortion or for puerperal sepsis. A serious case of puerperal fever can be sent to the Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. The maternity accommodation in the former Poor Law Institution is small and little used. Two consultants are available for the Maternity Home and for cases of puerperal fever.

MIDWIVES.

There are eight midwives in independent practice in addition to the Maternity Home Staff. They attend nearly 70 per cent. of the total births. Medical aid is summoned in about 20 per cent. of the cases—and midwives are said sometimes to wait too long before sending for the doctor in case of delay. Out of 97 medical aid summons in 1929, 44 were for inertia or delay, or for prolonged or difficult labour. There are no Home Helps ;

it is thought that the mothers would not welcome such a service, and the exceptionally bad housing may have something to do with this. No sterilised outfits are supplied.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were 39 deaths between 1923 and 1929. These included 5 cases of abortion, 11 deaths from puerperal sepsis, most of them following difficult labour, 1 from difficult labour without sepsis, 10 from toxæmia or eclampsia, and 8 from hæmorrhage. The numbers are small but the proportion of toxæmia is notably high (25 per cent.). Four of the deaths occurred among single women, giving a maternal death rate twice as high as among married women. The maternal death rate has been exceptionally high for many years. In 1911-1914 Dewsbury headed the list of towns having the highest rates with a mortality of 8.54. This was due mainly to "other causes" (6.10) rather than to puerperal fever (2.44) though that was also above the average for the whole country (1.41). There has been some decline since that time, but the rate for 1923-1929 is 5.65, which is still extremely high. Here, too, the excess is mainly on account of "other causes" (3.44).

It may be noted that Dewsbury has a persistently high general death rate, largely on account of respiratory diseases, and a declining birth rate which is consistently below the average for the large towns. The exceptionally bad housing conditions, together with unemployment, poverty and a low standard of living have probably debased the general health. Under such conditions it is the women who are likely to suffer most; their capacity to resist infection or physical strain is likely to be below the average, and perhaps also their liability to toxæmic conditions is increased. The former prevalence of rickets has probably affected the pelvic development of women and girls. There is evidently a need for further action in regard to the supervision of general health and of obstetric conditions during pregnancy, and the provision of additional maternity beds, a need which is recognised by the Local Authority."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1.—That two ante-natal clinics be conducted weekly by Dr. E. Dorothy Shaw instead of three per fortnight as at present. This would necessitate extra medical assistance.

2.—That arrangements be made for an ante-natal and gynaecological clinic staffed by a practitioner of consultant status, to be held either at the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary or at the County Hospital, Staincliffe. To this clinic would be sent cases of exceptional difficulty from the municipal ante-natal clinics and cases requiring gynaecological advice and treatment.

3.—That the extensions at Moorlands Maternity Home be proceeded with immediately.

4.—That arrangements be made for abnormal maternity and gynaecological facilities at the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary or at the County Hospital, Staincliffe. In the event of satisfactory agreements not being reached, consideration should be given to the provision of abnormal maternity facilities at Moorlands Maternity Home.

5.—That the present arrangements for providing the services of a consultant, which have not proved satisfactory in that general practitioners do not make use of them, be abandoned, and that a panel of consultants be formed, in consultation with the local medical profession, the members of the panel to be available for consultant service in Dewsbury under conditions to be considered and agreed upon.

6.—That provision for Home Helps and the issue of sterilized outfits be made. Appropriate recommendations will be made in this connection by the Medical Officer of Health shortly.

7.—That provision be made for the supply of free meals to nursing mothers and pregnant women in necessitous cases.

8.—That wider publicity be given to the advantages of attendance of women at ante-natal and post-natal clinics. This would necessitate extra medical assistance.

9.—That provision be made for convalescent home treatment for mothers after confinement in suitable and necessitous cases.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

Table IX., page 58, gives details of the powers of Local Authorities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and the arrangements made by the Dewsbury Corporation under certain of these powers.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

MOORLANDS MATERNITY HOME.

This institution of 13 beds is controlled by the Dewsbury Corporation. The Council has approved of extensions comprising 2 six-bed wards, one four-bed ward and additional staff accommodation. Subsequently, the matter was deferred for further consideration. Statistics showing the work of the Maternity Home for 1934 are printed in Table XA., page 60.

The Home continues to grow in popularity and in consequence the work increases year by year. Figures showing the annual number of births occurring in the Home since it was opened in November, 1924, are given in Table XB., page 60. The fact that 38% of all Dewsbury births took place in the Maternity Home is in itself a striking tribute to the confidence which the Home and its staff commands in the County Borough and district. Unfortunately, many patients had to be refused admission owing to lack of accommodation but it is confidently anticipated that this state of affairs will soon be remedied.

DEWSBURY DAY NURSERY.

This voluntary institution provides accommodation, nursing and food for the babies of mothers who are working. The President is Miss H. B. Walker, J.P., and the Honorary Secretary is Miss Hilda Lee, A.R.R.C.

There is accommodation for 35 children in daily attendance and 15 boarders. The total attendances in 1934 were 5,035.

The expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £749 5s. 2d., towards which the Dewsbury Corporation made a payment of £300. This grant is made annually.

Health Visitors.

The personnel of the Health Visiting staff remains unchanged. Details of the work of the Health Visitors in 1934 are printed in Table XI., page 61.

Infant Life Protection.

Seven children were registered in accordance with the provisions of the Children Act, 1908 and the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932, relating to Infant Life Protection. Periodical visits were made to these children by the Health Visitors in their capacity of Infant Protection Visitors.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Orthopaedic treatment is carried out chiefly at the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary as part of the Orthopaedic Scheme outlined in the School Medical Report for 1932 and 1933.

The following are the details of orthopaedic treatment given to children referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department :—

No. of Cases	Defect	Treatment
5 ...	Rickets	... Ultra-violet light.
1 ...	Infantile Paralysis	... Massage—Exercise
1 ...	Genu Valgum	... Ultra-violet light
1 ...	Genu Valgum	... Callipers—Massage
1 ...	Flat Foot	... Massage—Exercise
1 ...	Little's Disease	... Massage—Exercise
<hr/>		
10		
<hr/>		

The extent of this work cannot be regarded as satisfactory, but the scheme was inaugurated only recently and it is intended that the scope will be progressively widened. It is to be remembered also that the provision of a special department of orthopaedics by the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary has encouraged general practitioners to send their orthopaedic cases directly to that Institution, and so long as crippled children are receiving the necessary treatment, the source of the treatment is of little importance.

Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.

In addition to the 6 cases recorded above, 3 children were treated for enlarged cervical glands by means of ultra-violet light.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are 4 Infant Welfare Centres in Dewsbury, particulars of the work of which are printed in Table VII, page 55.

There have been no changes in personnel of the nursing staff and the premises are the same as in previous years.

Details of attendances for 1934, with comparative figures for 1933, are printed in Table XII, page 62.

The number of attendances has increased markedly in 1934. There were 21,713 attendances as compared with 19,972 in the previous year. There has been an extraordinary increase in the number of cases seen by the Medical Officers—4,588 in 1934 as compared with 2,084 in 1933. The increased pressure of work at the Infant Welfare Clinics early in 1934 necessitated the engagement of extra medical assistance and Dr. Dorothy Shaw was appointed for duty at the Central Infant Welfare Clinic. The increased medical service rendered to mothers and babies amply justifies the extra expenditure incurred in this respect by the Health Committee.

The supply of milk food at these Centres in 1934 is summarised in Table XIII, page 62.

The following figures show the amount of food issued in pounds avoirdupois during the last 5 years :—

Year.		lbs.
1934	...	21,872
1933	...	22,344
1932	...	21,887
1931	...	19,758
1930	...	20,974

Birth Control Clinic.

In accordance with the terms of the Ministry Memorandum 153/M.C.W. and Circular 1208, the Council in October, 1933, decided to establish a Birth Control Clinic. Advice was given to 6 patients during 1934. Birth control advice is available at Ante-natal clinics at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, and the times of these clinics are printed in Table V., page 53. The estimated annual cost is £5.

Nursing Homes.

No applications for registration have been received under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, and the Dewsbury Health Department has no knowledge of the existence of any nursing homes in the County Borough which fall within the provisions of the Act.

SECTION C.**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.****Water.**

There are two sources of water supply. The Thornhill Ward of the Borough and the Dewsbury portion of Soothill Upper are supplied from the Halifax Waterworks; the remainder of the Borough is supplied by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, Mr. G. E. V. Boldry, for the following information relating to the water supply system controlled by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

The Board has 5 impounding reservoirs at Dunford Bridge, a storage reservoir and treatment plant at Broadstone, and a storage reservoir and meters at Whitley. The distance from Dunford Bridge Reservoir to Staincliffe along the course of the water is $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The total capacity of the Reservoirs when full is 722 million gallons. The 5 Impounding Reservoirs at Dunford Bridge contain 596 million gallons, and the 2 Storage Reservoirs together contain 126 million gallons. The whole of the 722 million gallons is not available for Town's use however, as 240 million gallons is contained at levels too low for delivery into the conduit. The latter is intended for use as compensation water, and is discharged into the River Don for the benefit of mill owners and others.

The source of all the water is, of course, the Rainfall upon the Gathering Grounds, which during the last 73 years, from 1862 to 1934 inclusive, has maintained a yearly average of 50.77 inches.

The highest and lowest amounts for any one year have been 68.41 inches in 1877, and 30.25 inches in 1887, respectively.

The drought which commenced in 1933 continued during 1934, the rainfall for the latter year being 40.16 inches. The rainfall for 1933 and 1934 combined was 77.21 inches, which is below the average by 24.33 inches for that period. Unlike the conditions at the end of 1933 when the reservoirs did not fill up, the incidence of rainfall was such that the reservoirs filled at the end of 1934 and remained practically full until the 25th April, 1935. In spite of the drought, no curtailment of water supplied either for manufacturing or for domestic purposes became necessary.

The rate of consumption for domestic purposes in 1934 was 20.3 gallons per head per day.

The usual treatment which consists of the addition of Slaked Lime and of Chlorine was continued during the year and the purity of the water supplied was maintained.

Chemical Analysis of Dewsbury Water—January, 1935.

Lime Carbonate	...	1.00	grains per gallon
Lime Sulphate	...	2.04	" " "
Lime Nitrate	None	
Magnesium Carbonate		None	
Magnesium Sulphate	...	1.08	" " "
Sodium Chloride	...	1.00	" " "
Sodium Sulphate, &c.		.48	" " "
Sodium Carbonate	...	None	
Iron & Alumina Oxides		.30	" " "
Silica60	" " "
Total Mineral Matter		6.50	" " "
Total Hardness		4.00	
Temporary Hardness		1.00	
Permanent Hardness		3.00	

Bacteriological examinations of the water supplied in Dewsbury showed no evidence of pollution and indicated that the Chlorination Process was working effectively.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The adequate disposal of domestic sewage and trade effluent presents difficulties in Dewsbury on account of the topography of the land and wide area of the Borough, and a population relatively scattered except in the centre of the town.

Sewage is treated in four works in the town. The main sewage works at Mitchell Laithes were opened in June, 1928. They are highly efficient, and can deal with $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of sewage daily. The plant is capable of such further extensions as the growth of the Borough may require. The sewage works in Ravensthorpe are also modern and effective. Two small sewage disposal plants, one adjacent to Smithy Brook and another on the South side of the River Calder, deal with the sewage from Thornhill.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Shaw, the Borough Engineer, and to Mr. E. H. Staynes, Sewage Works Manager, for the following information on Sewage and Sewage Treatment during 1934 :—

1. Sewage Treatment.

(a) MITCHELL LAITHES WORKS. The total volume of sewage treated (excluding storm water over 3 times dry weather flow) amounted to 734 million gallons, the average daily flow being 2,000,000 gallons.

(b) RAVENSTHORPE WORKS. The total volume of sewage treated (including storm water up to 6 times dry weather flow) was 277 million gallons, the average daily flow being 760,000 gallons.

Treatment of sewage at both works has been satisfactory and the final effluent discharged to the stream has been well within the Rivers Board standards of purity.

(c) **RIVERS BOARD SAMPLES.** Five samples of final effluent from the Mitchell Laithes Works, and 4 samples from the Ravensthorpe Works were obtained by the Rivers Board Inspector. In all cases the effluent was reported satisfactory.

2. Sewerage and Sewer Cleaning.

(a) **NEW SEWERS AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS.** No new sewers were laid except one short length (70 yards) of 9-ins. sewer in Sackville Street. Several short lengths of 9-ins. surface water drain were laid in various private streets at time of making-up. A defective section of the Earlsheaton Main Sewer was taken up in Ridings Road and relaid with new materials. Approximately 120 yards of surface water drain was reconstructed in Mill Street West.

(b) CLEANSING OF SEWERS.

NORTHERN MAIN. Section under the Market Place cleaned out.

WESTERN MAIN. 250 yards cleaned out from Watergate to Calder Bank Road (3-ft. diameter).

SLAITHWAITE ROAD. 350 yards of sewer cleaned out.

CRACKENEDGE LANE. 200 yards of sewer cleaned out near boundary.

RAVENSTHORPE TRADE SEWER. Whole length dragged through, from near river bridge in Calder Road to Disposal Works.

(c) GENERAL.

Automatic flushing syphon fixed in Owl Lane for cleansing of flatly-graded sewer.

Three 15-ins. diameter penstocks fixed at Thornhill Lees to ensure better control of the sewerage system.

Three 25-ft. columns erected for more efficient sewer ventilation.

Rivers and Streams.

No special action was taken by the Local Authority for the prevention of the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Closet Accommodation.

Particulars of closet accommodation are printed on Table XIVa., page 63.

The following is a summary of the work of conversion from the conservancy system to the water carriage system during the last 5 years :—

		No. of closets converted to water carriage system during year		No. of closets on conservancy system at end of year
1934	...	17	...	373
1933	...	8	...	384
1932	...	10	...	400
1931	...	30	...	412
1930	...	65	...	442

From these figures it is apparent that the number of closets on the conservancy system continues to diminish year by year. The Thornhill district contains 214 of the 373 unconverted closets existing in the County Borough. The work of conversion is being continued and the ultimate abolition of this unsatisfactory type of closet will be expedited by the operation of slum clearance measures which will remove many of these closets at the same time as the dwellings to which they are allocated.

Public Cleansing.

Particulars relating to the ashbins and ashpits of Dewsbury are printed on Table XIVB., page 63. There is still a very large number of ashpits in Dewsbury, namely 1,891. The existence of these ashpits is unsatisfactory in that they are usually very insanitary and in addition, the cost of clearing them efficiently is higher than is the case where dustbins are provided.

The following is a summary of the cleansing services during 1934 :—

(a) Dry house refuse is collected by horse and mechanical vehicles in the ratio of 42% and 58%.

(b) Refuse from earth closets and privies is collected by horse vehicles only.

(c) Dry house refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

(d) Refuse from earth closets and privies is also disposed of by controlled tipping.

(e) Cesspools are emptied by hand and their contents taken away in a watertight cart.

(f) The contents of cesspools are disposed of to farmers for agricultural purposes.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The report furnished to the Medical Officer of Health by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, is printed on Table XV., page 64, and Table XVI., page 65.

Smoke Abatement.

Records of the measurements of atmospheric pollution by means of soot deposit gauges are printed on Table XVII., page 67.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 300 half-hourly smoke observations during 1934, as compared with 181 in 1933. Sanitary Inspectors are prepared to discuss smoke difficulties with industrial firms when so desired and prefer to give advice on the remedies necessary rather than to use legal powers to insist on the prevention of unnecessary atmospheric pollution.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Particulars of inspections of factories and workshops are printed in Table XXXIII., page 85.

Rag Flock Acts.

Two samples of rag flock were taken during 1934 and were found to be satisfactory.

Schools.

A comprehensive survey of school hygienic conditions in Dewsbury was carried out during 1934 and a report on these conditions is incorporated in the School Medical Report for 1934.

The routine steps taken by the Health and School Medical Departments in guarding the health of the scholars are described exhaustively in the Annual Report for 1932 and in the School Medical Report for 1934.

Infectious diseases among school children during 1934 are dealt with in the Section on Infectious Diseases, page 34.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Particulars relating to :—

- (1) Inspection of dwellinghouses during 1934 ;
 - (2) Remedy of defects during 1934, without service of formal notices, and
 - (3) Action under Statutory Powers during 1934 ;
- are printed in Table XVIII., page 67.

A concise account of housing in Dewsbury is printed in the Annual Report for 1933. The year 1934 saw little improvement in the bad conditions described therein, and slum property continued to encourage disease and cause premature death. At the end of the first year of the 5 Years' Housing Programme, 28 new houses had been completed and occupied. It is estimated that 3,000 new municipal houses are required in order to make the standard of housing in Dewsbury a reasonable one. It is not claimed that municipal houses are necessarily superior to those built by private enterprise but since no houses were built privately during the year, suitable for the poorer type of tenant at rents which they can afford to pay, it seems for the present, at least, that private enterprise is not attracted to this type of work in this district. It would appear to be inevitable, therefore, that new houses for tenants displaced from unfit or overcrowded houses will be municipal ones.

In July, 1934, the Council approved a Minute of the Housing and Town Planning Committee, of which the following is an excerpt :—

“ REHOUSING PROGRAMME.

1709.—The Borough Architect and Surveyor submitted memorandum setting out his proposals for the erection of rehousing accommodation under the 5 Years Slum Clearance Programme.

RESOLVED—

- (1) That such proposals be provisionally approved.”

The following is an extract from these proposals :—

“ The programme approved by the Council involves the demolition of No. 1120 houses and the building of No. 832 houses. The programme has to be completed by the end of September, 1938.

At the moment No. 18 houses have been erected and occupied at Daw Green and a further No. 10 houses at Lees Holm which have re-housed persons from Daw Green No. 1. Area and sundry Individual Houses.

No. 70 houses are in course of erection on the Pilgrim Farm, Conyer's Pit and Heckmondwike Road sites which will be completed by September 30th this year. Thus No. 98 houses will have been provided in the first year.

It is suggested that No. 198 houses per year be erected for the next three years and the balance of No. 140 (to make a total of No. 832 houses) or whatever number is required during the last year of the period."

In September, 1934, the Council approved of the following Minute of the Housing and Town Planning Committee :—

" SLUM CLEARANCE.

1755.—The Medical Officer of Health submitted a special report prepared by him on the Corporation's 5 Years Slum Clearance Programme.

RESOLVED—

That the provision of rehousing accommodation be accelerated, so far as is reasonably practicable, as now suggested."

The following is the Special Report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health :—

The Five Years Housing Programme submitted in October, 1933, covered the demolition or closure of 1,120 houses. It will be remembered that the huge task of the detailed survey of the houses in the County Borough was successfully completed in just over two months in spite of the fact that changes in staff placed the burden of the work on recently appointed officers who had but a short time in which to familiarise themselves with the district.

The passage of time has given further opportunities for observation and mature consideration and the following conclusions have been reached :—

1.—The 1,120 houses included in the programme represent, rightly, the worst of the housing in the County Borough. The conditions in the great majority of these houses are so bad that one cannot contemplate with equanimity the prospect of the occupants, the children in particular, remaining in these dwellings for a further period of four years.

2.—In addition, there are many houses now unfit for human habitation not included in the programme, and of these, since the framing of the programme in October, 1933, approximately 200 have been listed as individual unfit houses.

3.—It is estimated that the total number of houses in the County Borough which should be demolished or closed is not less than 2,000 (including the 1,120 houses in the programme).

4.—In addition, there are many hundreds of back-to-back houses in such a condition that while demolition or closure would not be justified, they should be dealt with by inclusion in improvement areas. The Five Years Programme does not contain any improvement area, chiefly because at the time the programme was framed, no subsidy was available for rehousing persons displaced from this type of property.

5.—A pressing problem is the question of rents, and until this problem is solved there can be little hope of satisfactory rehousing. Under present circumstances, families paying on an average 5/- per week for rent and rates are removed from unfit houses and offered accommodation in new houses at approximately 8/- per week for rent and rates. Many are unable to pay the latter sum and in consequence will feel obliged to refuse new accommodation, and crowd into existing occupied dwellings elsewhere. Very necessary legislation prohibiting and alleviating overcrowding is expected this year. The result will be, in the absence of a scheme of assisted rents, that some displaced families will be prevented on the one hand from accepting new houses for lack of means, and on the other hand from occupying part of existing dwellings, by legislation.

It is recommended :—

A.—That in order to rehouse all the occupants of the 1,120 houses included in the Five Years Programme as quickly as possible, the work of rehousing be accelerated so that rehousing is completed in the three years ending September 1936, instead of in the five years ending September, 1938. This would mean that 500 to 600 houses would be completed during the two years ending September, 1935.

B.—That during the third year of the suggested three years programme, a further survey of housing be made with a view to dealing with the conditions discussed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, in the two years ending September, 1938.

C.—That consideration be given to a scheme for alleviating the difficulties arising from the disparity between rents of new houses and capacity to pay.

It is of interest to note that the problem outlined in paragraph 5 of the above Report has since been partially solved by a reduction of the rent of certain new municipal houses to a remarkably low level.

The following is a summary of the housing work of the first year of the programme, ended 30th September, 1934.

Representations submitted	294 houses.
New municipal houses completed	28

Re-housing has, therefore, fallen far short of both the number of houses scheduled for completion in accordance with the 5 years Programme and the representations submitted to the Council.

At the end of 1934, 76 municipal houses had been completed.

The following is a statement of representations made during 1934 :—

Houses in 11 Clearance Areas	210
Individual Unfit Houses :				
for demolition	92
for closing	61

Number of representations in	1934	363			
„	„	„	1933	181	
„	„	„	1932	33	
Total (1932—1934)				577

It is apparent that the work of representation is well in hand.

In 1934, the number of houses demolished was 33 and the number closed was 12.

The following Tables summarize the Programme and the progress made in 1934 :—

Table XXXIV., page 86. Summary of Five Years Housing Programme.

Table XXXV., page 86. Schedule of Clearance Areas.

Table XXXVI., page 87. Ward distribution of Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

Table XXXVII., page 88. Summary of Action taken under Housing Act, 1930.

This last Table is a summary and time schedule showing the situation of each unfit house represented and the progress made.

Details of overcrowding in Dewsbury have been considered in previous Annual Reports. The provisions of the promised Housing Act, 1935, will go far towards remedying overcrowding, when put into operation in Dewsbury.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 4 registered Common Lodging Houses in Dewsbury. During the year, the powers relating to Common Lodging Houses were transferred to the Health Committee. The sanitary condition of these houses has been extremely unsatisfactory and marked improvements were effected as a result of the efforts of the Health Department, but a great deal remains to be done before these premises can be regarded as satisfactory. Following a representation by the Medical Officer of Health that one of these houses was unfit, the Housing and Town Planning Committee accepted the undertaking of the owner to discontinue occupation for human habitation.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 6 premises of this type known in Dewsbury. The condition of these houses continues to be unsatisfactory but improvement will undoubtedly result from the application of byelaws made by the Dewsbury Corporation under Sections 6 and 7 of the Housing Act, 1925. These byelaws await approval by the Ministry of Health. A Closing Order was made following representation by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of one of these houses. The house was very insanitary and its closure has been effected.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The Sanitary Inspectors carried out 413 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and ice-cream premises during 1934, as compared with 367 in 1933.

The following is an analysis of the register of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman and of all farms and all other premises within the district which are used as dairies. Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, it is necessary for the persons and premises mentioned to be registered with the Local Authority.

MILK.

No. of Retail Purveyors on Register, December, 1934	208
No. of Dairy Premises on Register, December, 1934	61
No. of Producers and Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1934	46
No. of Wholesalers on Register, December, 1934,	5
No. of Cowsheds on Register, December, 1934	69

ICE CREAM.

No. of Premises for Manufacture on Register, December, 1934	4
No. of Premises for Sale, on Register, December, 1934	5

Table XIX., page 68, gives a summary of the bacteriological and biological examinations of milk samples during 1934. Biological examination is undertaken for the detection of tubercle bacilli, and of 57 samples so examined, 4 were found to contain those germs. One of the infected samples was pasteurized milk—the other 3 were ordinary milk.

The figures relating to bacteriological sampling are too low to justify accurate deductions of scientific value, but they do tend nevertheless to confirm the opinion that while milks to which special designations have been applied are much more satisfactory than ordinary milk, of these only "T.T." milks—either Certified or Grade "A"—are reasonably reliable.

The following licences were in force at the end of 1934 under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :—

Certified Milk—Vendor	4
Grade "A" T.T. Milk—Bottler	1
Grade "A" T.T. Milk—Vendor	7
Grade "A" Milk—Producer...	1
Grade "A" Milk—Vendor	2
Pasteurized Milk—Pasteurizer and Vendor	2

Meat and Other Foods.

The following is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors in relation to meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls, vehicles and other places where food is prepared :—

Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	2,768
Unfit meat destroyed	...	15 tons, 19 cwts., 19 lbs.
Inspections of Food Premises, other than Slaughterhouses	...	6,130
Unfit food destroyed	...	3 tons, 9 cwts., 73 lbs.

Details of inspections under this heading are printed in Tables XX. and XXI., pages 69 and 70.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

One cow was slaughtered under this Order in 1934, and Tuberculosis was found in the carcass.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

Details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Borough Analyst during 1934 are printed in Tables IV. and XXII., pages 52 and 71.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the West Riding County Council Laboratory, Wakefield. Details of the work done are printed on Tables II. and III., page 51.

Chemical examinations are carried out by the Borough Analyst at his laboratory in Bradford. Details of the work done are printed in Tables IV. and XXII., pages 52 and 71.

Nutrition.

Advice on dietetics is given at the Infant Welfare Centres, the School Clinic, in the homes and in recreation rooms and other premises where people foregather to listen to health talks.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases during 1934 are printed in Table XXIII., page 72, with comparative figures for 1933.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Since these diseases are not notifiable, the Health Department has no statistical information as to incidence, but as most of the cases of these diseases occur in children, the comparative figures given below of the number of school children reported as suffering from the diseases named, is a reasonably reliable index of the state of affairs :—

		1934	1933	1932
Measles	382	375	196
Whooping Cough	112	151	124
Chicken Pox	273	137	231
Mumps	18	7	472
Influenza	34	992	118
		819	1662	1141

The increased incidence of Measles noted in 1933 was maintained in 1934.

The number of chickenpox cases in 1934 was practically double the number in 1933. The disease was relatively mild.

The incidence of Mumps remained extraordinarily low and there was much less Influenza in 1934 than in recent years.

Diphtheria.

Detailed statistics relating to Diphtheria are printed in Table XXIV., page 73.

In 1934, the number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 200—the highest recorded since the Borough was enlarged 25 years ago. The peak was reached early in 1934 but in the summer the incidence declined markedly to rise again somewhat in September and October. Thereafter, the incidence declined and in December, compared with the number of cases in adjoining districts and in the corresponding month of previous years, the incidence was low.

The following figures show the notifications of Diphtheria, week by week, for the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933	1934		1933	1934
January—			August—		
1st week ...	6	6	1st week ...	1	—
2nd „ ...	2	6	2nd „ ...	3	1
3rd „ ...	4	6	3rd „ ...	2	1
4th „ ...	3	3	4th „ ...	—	1
February—			September—		
1st week ...	3	4	1st week ...	—	4
2nd „ ...	4	5	2nd „ ...	1	3
3rd „ ...	2	5	3rd „ ...	3	4
4th „ ...	11	9	4th „ ...	2	1
March—			5th „ ...	2	2
1st week ...	4	11	October—		
2nd „ ...	1	5	1st week ...	4	4
3rd „ ...	1	5	2nd „ ...	1	3
4th „ ...	3	11	3rd „ ...	1	5
5th „ ...	5	7	4th „ ...	2	2
April—			November—		
1st week ...	—	10	1st week ...	8	4
2nd „ ...	3	2	2nd „ ...	7	2
3rd „ ...	1	7	3rd „ ...	10	3
4th „ ...	—	3	4th „ ...	8	2
May—			December—		
1st week ...	3	5	1st week ...	5	3
2nd „ ...	5	1	2nd „ ...	4	3
3rd „ ...	6	7	3rd „ ...	9	1
4th „ ...	2	4	4th „ ...	8	1
June—			5th „ ...	3	4
1st week ...	3	5			
2nd „ ...	3	3			
3rd „ ...	1	1			
4th „ ...	3	3			
July—					
1st week ...	5	3			
2nd „ ...	2	5			
3rd „ ...	3	3			
4th „ ...	4	1			
5th „ ...	4	—			
				181	200

In spite of the increased total notifications, the notifications of Diphtheria amongst school children again showed a decline.

The number of deaths from Diphtheria was 17—the same as last year. The Case Mortality was, therefore, lower—both in school children and in others.

There is thus good evidence to support the view that 1934 saw the beginning of the decline of the epidemic of Diphtheria which commenced nearly 5 years ago.

The age-group 5—10 again contained the greatest number of cases as compared with other age-groups, and in consequence it is worth while stressing once more the importance of concentrating on children of pre-school age and in the Infants' Schools when applying protective measures such as immunization and exclusion from school.

Energetic preventive measures were pursued by the Health Department during the year. The methods used were those described in previous Health Reports, and in addition some novel methods of exclusion from school were adopted during the second half of the year. These latter methods are considered to have been of considerable value and are described in the School Medical Report for 1934.

The chief reasons for the increase of Diphtheria in Yorkshire towns and advice to parents on immunization and general protective measures are printed in the Health Report for 1933.

Immunization.

The work of immunization was continued during 1934 and was of considerably wider extent than in 1933. During 1934, 393 persons received protective treatment as compared with 74 in 1933; all but 11 of these were children.

After immunization, 312 Schick tests were performed, 266 of which were negative, 43 positive and 3 pseudo-positive. In addition, 25 Schick tests were performed independently of immunization, 19 of which were negative and 6 positive. More Schick tests were performed in 1934 in Dewsbury than in any previous year. Schick testing is an essential part of a successful scheme of immunization—in fact, no child can be said to have been immunized satisfactorily unless shown to be immune by means of the Schick test. Parents are advised again that children who have received protective inoculations should be Schick tested if this has not already been done with a satisfactory result—otherwise the benefits of artificial immunization cannot be guaranteed.

There is printed in the 1933 Report, a full statement of the facts relating to Diphtheria incidence and mortality in children who had been inoculated but who had not been shown to be immune by means of the Schick test. It is considered advisable to repeat these figures and to add the figures for 1934.

The number of cases of Diphtheria occurring in children under 15 years of age who had received inoculation intended to be protective against Diphtheria was as follows :—

1932	1933	1934
13	26	27

Of the 13 cases in 1932, 4 died; of the 26 cases in 1933, 2 died; and of the 27 cases in 1934, 5 died. All these cases were inoculated in 1932 and 1933 but were not proved to be immune by the Schick Test. No child who had been proved to be immune by means of the Schick Test has developed Diphtheria during the period mentioned.

The following Table shows the length of time which elapsed between the date of the last inoculation and the development of the disease :—

Months.		1932	1933	1934
2	...	3	—	—
3	...	3	3	—
4	...	2	2	1
5	...	3	—	1
6	...	2	1	—
7	...	—	1	—
8	...	—	3	—
9	...	—	2	—
10	...	—	—	—
11	...	—	—	3
12	...	—	1	5
13	...	—	1	—
14	...	—	2	2
15	...	—	3	—
16	...	—	—	1
17	...	—	—	3
18	...	—	5	—
19	...	—	1	1
20	...	—	1	1
21	...	—	—	5
22	...	—	—	—
23	...	—	—	2
24	...	—	—	—
25	...	—	—	1
26	...	—	—	—
27	...	—	—	—
28	...	—	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		13	26	27
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The cause of the failure of "immunization" in these cases was, as explained last year, the use of unsatisfactory material supplied in good faith by a firm of repute and the non-performance of Schick tests on inoculated children. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the present method of immunization, which has been in operation for the last 18 months, has been so successful that not a single case immunized during that time has developed Diphtheria. Reliable inoculation material is being used and routine Schick testing is performed. The inoculation material now in use is Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) and its high efficiency is demonstrated by the fact that 95.2 per cent. of children inoculated were shown to be Schick-negative 4—6 months after the last injection. Children who are found to be Schick-positive are re-inoculated with satisfactory results. Immunization is strongly advised for all children who have not had Diphtheria or who have not been immunized completely previously.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease had a progressively increasing incidence up to 1933. For the first time in 7 years this progression was arrested and so markedly that the number of cases in 1934 was 190 as compared with 379 in 1933. The disease continued to be mild and one death occurred in 1934. The reduced number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the latter half of 1934 was responsible for a corresponding reduction of expenditure on Isolation Hospital treatment.

Enteric Fever.

One case of this disease, which was fatal, was notified.

Puerperal Sepsis and Pyrexia.

One case of fatal Puerperal Sepsis occurred. The case was one of Peritonitis after childbirth. Four non-fatal cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during 1934, as compared with 9 in 1933.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of this disease were notified in 1934 as compared with 10 in 1933. One case was treated at hospital, the other was treated at home. It is satisfactory to note, that these 2 infants, in grave danger of permanent blindness, did not suffer from impaired vision—a tribute to the efficacy of the arrangements made and to the Regulations responsible for these arrangements.

Primary Pneumonia.

Fourteen deaths occurred from this disease in 1934 as compared with 32 in 1933—a most satisfactory reduction.

Erysipelas.

There were 21 cases in 1934 as compared with 16 in 1933, four of these cases were treated in hospital. The case mortality was nil.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

Four cases of this disease occurred in 1934 as compared with two in 1933. Three of these cases died.

Anthrax.

Three Anthrax cases were notified in Dewsbury in 1934.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during 1934.

Only 15.8 per cent. of the children born in 1934 were vaccinated. This figure is declining progressively year by year.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Disinfection and disinfestation of persons, clothing and bedding is carried out at the Cleansing Station at the rear of the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury.

Cancer.

There were 79 deaths from Cancer during 1934 ; 6 less than in 1933. Comparative death rates for the last 10 years and Dewsbury deaths for 1934, grouped according to sex and age, are printed in Table XXV., page 74. Sites of fatal Cancer are analysed in Table XXVI., page 74.

From these statistics it appears that Cancer in Dewsbury is no better and no worse than in the rest of England and Wales. There is still no specific cure for this disease other than surgical interference. Early operation is as reliable as it is essential—later operation is usually too late.

Prevention of Blindness.

No special arrangements were made by the Local Authority under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from this disease are printed on Table XXVII., page 75.

Full details of the Tuberculosis Returns for 1934 as furnished to the Ministry of Health are printed in Tables XXVIII. and XXIX., pages 75 and 77.

Compared with 1933, there has been a very marked increase in the number of new cases and deaths in 1934, as shown by the following figures :—

	1934		1933
New Cases	... 101	...	35
Deaths	... 38	...	27

The number of new cases notified is not an absolutely reliable index of the incidence of Tuberculosis, because within certain limits, increasing efficiency of Tuberculosis schemes must result in an increase in the number of new cases detected which would otherwise have remained undetected.

The figures for 1934 again demonstrate the high incidence and death rate among females in the age group 15—25. This phenomenon is not peculiar to Dewsbury as it is found generally in this country and in America.

The following Table gives the deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and the death rate per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales and for Dewsbury since 1930 :—

Year	England & Wales.		Dewsbury.	
		Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
1930	...	0.90	53	0.99
1931	...	0.90	59	1.08
1932	...	0.83	38	0.70
1933	...	0.82	27	0.50
1934	...	0.76	38	0.71

The Dewsbury Tuberculosis death rate is still less than the corresponding death rates for England and Wales in recent years.

The following figures demonstrate the period elapsing between the date of notification of tuberculous cases who subsequently died and the date of death :—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.					
PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.					
				1933	1934
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Cases not notified at all	11.1	19.4
Cases notified after death	3.7	13.9
Cases died 1 to 7 days after notification	7.4	8.3
" " 1 to 4 weeks	"	7.4	16.7
" " 4 to 12 "	"	14.8	5.6
" " 3 to 6 months	"	3.7	5.6
" " 6 to 9 "	"	—	2.8
" " 9 to 12 "	"	7.4	5.6
" " over 12 "	"	44.5	22.0

It is regrettable that 78 per cent. of these cases are notified so late that they die within a year of notification. It would appear that the chief cause is the failure of patients themselves to seek medical advice and treatment sufficiently early.

Table XXX., page 81, shows the occupations of those who died during 1934 from Tuberculosis. The figures are too small to justify any conclusions with regard to any particular occupation being a causative factor in Tuberculosis.

No action was taken or was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

With regard to the Ministry Returns printed in Tables XXVIII and XXIX., pages 75 and 77, the following points appear to require comment :—

(1) The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 2,264 visits to patients in 1934 as compared with 1,552 in 1933. This marked increase is due in part to the increased number of notifications and in part to an increased efficiency of Dispensary visitation.

(2) Sputum examinations made for Dispensary purposes numbered 168 in 1934 and 116 in 1933. Sputum examination is an essential aid in the diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and has the advantage of being extremely cheap. The increased number of examinations in 1934 is, therefore, evidence of a satisfactory tendency.

(3) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work numbered 37. No such examinations were made in 1933. These examinations are of considerable value, particularly in doubtful cases. Arrangements were made during the year for the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary to undertake the Dispensary X-ray work at a cost of 15/- per film, the film becoming the property of the Dewsbury Corporation.

(4) The number of contacts examined was 73 in 1934 and 42 in 1933. The examination of contacts is an important piece of preventive medicine for by this means early cases are detected before the disease becomes so far advanced as to make ultimate recovery impossible or uncertain.

(5) The number of consultations between the Tuberculosis Officer and general practitioners has increased from 23 in 1933 to 114 in 1934. Co-operation between the Health Department and the local practitioners is therefore increasing.

(6) The number of patients entered on the Notification Register has been reduced from 408 to 206. This does not mean that there are fewer cases of Tuberculosis in Dewsbury—it is the result of a careful revision of all known cases and the writing off of cases found to be non-tuberculous.

Venereal Disease.

The County Borough Council of Dewsbury, jointly with the West Riding County Council, has arranged for free treatment for Venereal Diseases to be provided at the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary under the supervision of Dr. G. Foster Smith.

The number of new cases dealt with at the Centre in 1934 was 209 as compared with 150 in 1933 and 123 in 1932. Nearly half of the patients attending were non-residents of Dewsbury but doubtless an equal number of Dewsbury residents obtained treatment at other Centres in the West Riding.

The total attendances of all patients during the year was 12,286, as compared with 9,546 in 1933 and 8,087 in 1932.

It is believed that the progressive increase in the number of new cases and attendances is due to increasing confidence in the efficiency of treatment at this centre, rather than to an increased incidence of Venereal Disease.

Detailed statistics are printed in Table XXXI., page 82.

Health Education.

The Officers of the Health Department devoted a great deal of time in 1934, particularly in the evenings, to lecturing on health matters to many societies and organizations in Dewsbury and district.

Posters and leaflets issued by the Health and Cleanliness Council and the British Dental Board have been displayed and distributed.

The co-operation of the school teachers was sought and obtained in health education work.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. WATTS AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Department for the year 1934.

The year under review was one of unprecedented activity. The Housing Programme prepared in the previous year commanded our greatest attention. The Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in connection with the Dawgreen No. 2 Clearance Area. The representations and Inquiry involved considerable detailed inspection and preparatory work. At the close of the year the progress in connection with the programme was as follows :— Compulsory Purchase Orders had been confirmed in respect of 195 houses, Clearance Areas had been declared in respect of 11 Areas comprising 210 houses, and the inspection of 8 further Areas comprising 110 houses was completed for representation early in 1935. 153 individual unfit houses were represented during 1934.

The inspection of 611 houses under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations was made during the year. Of this number 432 were classified as below standard, being either of the back-to-back or single type, 58 were in state of disrepair and 121 were in a fair condition. Of the 611 houses, 485 were in the Flatts district and only 85 or 17% had through ventilation. Overcrowding in 52 or 10.7% of the houses in the Flatts district was observed. During the year the owners of 8 back-to-back houses submitted plans for their conversion into 4 through houses.

No houses were made fit by formal procedure under the Housing Act, but 41 houses were rendered fit on service of informal notices.

Details of action under the Housing Acts are set out in statistical form in Table XVIII., page 67.

Inspections.

The number of inspections of all classes was 20,236. Table XV., page 64, indicates the number of inspections of each class.

Notices.

The number of informal notices served increased from 529 in 1933 to 807 in 1934. These notices were in respect of 1,591 defects or contraventions of statutes at 2,150 houses or premises. Formal notices numbered 116 in connection with 103 premises.

Improvements.

Table XIV., page 63, sets out in tabular form the improvements carried out in consequence of action by the Department during the year under review. One of the improvements of

outstanding note is the abolition of the foul insanitary ashpit. Our notices resulted in over 1,000 houses having sanitary dustbins substituted for the foul ashpit so common in Dewsbury.

The number of ashpits abolished in 1934 exceeded the total for the whole of the preceding ten years. It is high time this distinctly insanitary method of refuse storage disappeared from Dewsbury. Some tenants appear to object to the alleged unsightly dustbin, but no matter how unsightly it may appear it is sanitary and is certainly healthier than the refuse tip concealed by an aesthetic looking ashpit door.

Nuisances.

Nuisances due to structural defects at 1,396 houses were abated.

Complaints.

The number of complaints received was 462. 309 were recorded in respect of general disrepair of houses, and 153 were in respect of offensive smells arising from drains, sewers and gullies during the warm summer months.

Drainage.

Over 5,580 yards of drainage were water tested during the year in connection with new dwelling-houses and other property, the tests revealing no less than 353 defects which were remedied forthwith. 150 smoke tests of drainage were made, the majority being in connection with a large institution at which over 2 miles of drainage was tested. It can be realised that this work entails the expenditure of a considerable amount of time by Inspectors.

Factories and Workshops.

272 visits and inspections were made to Factories and Workshops, and 24 written notices and 5 verbal notices issued during the year. Defects found numbered 57 and defects remedied 86 (includes a number of defects found in the previous year and remedied in 1934). A more detailed statement of the work done in this connection is included in Table XXXIII., page 85.

Cinemas, Etc.

It is regrettable that no arrangement exists for the systematic inspection of cinemas, etc., and the submission of reports to the Licensing Authority. No requests were received prior to Annual Licensing. 13 visits were made to cinemas for sanitary inspection.

Schools.

A considerable amount of time was involved in the survey of the sanitary circumstances of all the schools in the Borough. Many unsatisfactory circumstances were observed and a comprehensive report was submitted to the School Medical Officer.

Rat Extermination.

In accordance with the practice of recent years, a " Rat Week " was held in November at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. As I stated in my special report " It is difficult sometimes to assess the value of the work done during " Rat Week," but in Dewsbury I am convinced we have had gratifying results." Other Departments of the Corporation laid 1,692 baits, and in one case 662 of the 692 baits were taken. The existence of ashpits in Dewsbury appears to provide a useful means of rat dissemination.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

There was considerable activity in the work of disinfection. In connection with the disinfestation of houses and the disinfestation of furniture of families from Clearance Areas, steam disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out, and at times during the year the work of disinfection was heavy. Hydrogen cyanide fumigation was adopted in connection with the slum clearance removals and in connection with infested Council houses. Sulphur dioxide fumigation has also been carried out at 23 houses.

The Disinfecting Officer reports that the following were disinfected during the year:—565 rooms in 505 dwellings; 368 rooms in 31 schools; 28 hospital wards and 5,125 articles of bedding.

The whole of the schools were disinfected at the commencement of the year.

Atmospheric Pollution.

No less than 300 half-hourly smoke observations have been taken during 1934. Eight notices of offence were served and 7 statutory notices requiring abatement of nuisances were served.

The increased number of observations appear to have a salutary effect on the number of contraventions of the statute.

Three badly offending boiler plants were improved during the year and no further contravention of the Byelaw has been noted. The recording of soot deposit in the Borough was continued, as also was the recording of sulphur pollution.

The monthly deposits for the three gauges are included in Table XVII., page 67, and the average monthly deposits for 1934 and the two preceding years are as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934	
Dewsbury ...	17.94	16.46	18.49	English tons per square mile
Ravensthorpe	13.78	19.46	19.33	" " "
Whitley ...	9.54	8.52	12.39	" " "

The usefulness of the soot deposit gauges was demonstrated last year when an unusually heavy deposit resulted in the taking of observations of certain chimneys for grit emission. In this connection a special report was submitted on the Electric Power Station.

In connection with another factory it was found that at holiday times it was the practice to clean the boiler flues by means of the soot blowers, but the firm was asked to cease the practice.

Another serious matter demanding attention, was the atmospheric pollution arising from the fire at Shaw Cross Colliery. It appeared that fire in the usual colliery waste heap had extended to a tip comprised of very inflammable waste. Despite the efforts of the Company concerned, the nuisance became serious but at the close of the year control of combustion had been affected and there was a considerable diminution of the nuisance. At the same time steps were taken to so treat colliery waste as to minimise the probability of further tip fires.

Special Classes of Premises and Occupations Subject to Control by the Local Authority.

The number of slaughterhouses remains at 26. An application for a licence to use premises in Church Street which were formerly used as a slaughterhouse, was refused.

Near the end of 1934 the duties of enforcing the Byelaws relating to Common Lodging Houses were transferred from the Police to this Department. Considerable improvement as to cleauliness has been effected, but the premises generally will require considerable improvement before they comply with the Byelaws. 138 inspections were made of the common lodging houses and 30 notices served in respect of contraventions of the Byelaws.

One common lodging house was represented as an unfit dwellinghouse, and the owner's undertaking to cease using it for human habitation was accepted.

The tenements or separate parts of a house-let-in-lodgings, were made the subjects of Closing Orders. The closure of these two premises was one of the outstanding improvements of the year. The underground rooms are being dealt with under the Housing Act.

The adoption of Byelaws relating to Offensive Trades is required to assist in their control.

Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Two samples were taken and the Analyst reported them as containing 8.5 and 7.1 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts of flock respectively.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

During the survey of cowsheds and dairies in the previous year, many unsatisfactory conditions were observed, and in 1934 efforts were successfully made to improve many conditions at the farms. Amongst improvements carried out to producers' premises during 1934, were 3 new cowsheds in place of insanitary sheds, 6 sheds were reconstructed and 6 new dairies

provided. Following these structural improvements, efforts were directed to improve methods on certain producers' premises, and a summary of the provisions of the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, especially those relating to clean methods, was circulated to all cowkeepers. The number of producers is now 46.

The two pasteurising plants have been supervised during the year. A comparatively new plant was found on testing, to be failing to "hold" milk at the prescribed temperature. It was exceedingly gratifying that immediate steps were taken to remedy the defect which appeared to be caused by "running" the holder below capacity. Many alterations were necessary to make the plant conform to the condition of the Licence, and not the least important was the provision of a temperature recorder on the discharge tank (from the holder). After amendment this plant efficiently pasteurised milk and a sample revealed a bacterial count of only 120 per c.c. Slight forward leakage from valves in the holder was observed in the other plant, but this was remedied forthwith. All temperature records were carefully scrutinised.

The number of inspections and visits to cowsheds and dairies during 1934 were 160 to cowsheds and 205 to dairies.

The number of samples for bacteriological and biological examination were increased in this year. Every sample taken for bacterial count was examined for the presence of tuberculosis. Samples of milk entering the Borough from County districts were also taken, and of the samples reported as containing tuberculosis, one was from outside the Borough. The single unsatisfactory sample from a herd in the Borough, was followed by group and individual samples at the farm, but these proved negative. Details of the samples taken are set out in Table XIX., page 68.

The licences granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, in operation on the 31st December, 1934, were :— to sell Certified 4 ; to bottle "Grade A. T.T." 1 ; to sell "Grade A. T.T." 7 ; to produce "Grade A" 1 ; to sell "Grade A" 2 ; and to pasteurise 2.

Meat Inspection.

2,767 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of examining meat, and in consequence of this inspection, 15 tons 19 cwt. 19 lbs. were condemned and destroyed as being diseased and unfit for food. Fuller details of this meat are included in Tables XX. and XXI., pages 69 and 70. The numbers of animals slaughtered in 1934 are as follows :— 2,561 cattle ; 227 calves ; 7,476 sheep, and 5451 pigs.

Other Food Inspections.

6,007 visits were made to market stalls, food preparing premises and food shops other than butchers' shops. The amount of food other than meat condemned as unfit for food was 3 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs., a slight increase on the previous year.

There was a decrease of 1 ton 13 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs. in the total amount of meat and food condemned as unfit for food during 1934, as compared with 1933.

Food Adulteration.

In view of the slightly increased estimate granted for this work, an increased number of samples have been taken. 119 samples of milk and 50 samples of foods were taken. In 6 cases of fat deficiencies amounting to 2.79%, 2.94%, 2.79%, 2.48%, 2.89%, 2.74%, respectively, your Committee directed that warnings be issued. Of the other food sampled, two only were adulterated, one an informal sample of Parrish's Food and the other Iodised Table salt. A formal sample of the Parrish's food proved satisfactory, but the Chemist submitted an explanation in connection with the unsatisfactory sample and no further action was taken. The iodised salt was reported by the Public Analyst as containing only a small amount of iodine. No action was taken in this matter upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Prosecutions.

Two prosecutions were taken during 1934, one being in respect of an offence committed in 1933, for selling milk adulterated by the addition of water and the other in respect of the exposure of diseased meat for sale. In the former case, there was a fine of 27/- in respect of each of 4 summonses, and costs, amounting to £11/11/9, and in the latter case a fine of £10 was inflicted.

Miscellaneous.

During the year 5 samples of bath water were taken.

Infestation of an office by a species of furniture beetle, of a grocery store by the cheese mite, and of private houses by furniture moths, were matters on which advice was given during the year.

Conclusion.

In concluding I would express my thanks to the Health and Housing Committees for their support, and to my colleagues I would express appreciation of their valuable assistance.

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. E. AUSTIN,

*Member Sanitary Inspectors' Association.
Associate Member Institute of Public Cleansing.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

STATISTICAL
TABLES.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics in Wards of the County Borough.
 Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

Ward.	Estimated Population middle of 1934.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No. of Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
All Saints'	4955	73	14.7	62	12.5	3	41
Earlsheaton	8090	89	11.0	108	13.3	6	67
Ravensthorpe	6670	94	14.1	73	10.9	7	74
S. John's E.	5480	102	18.6	77	14.0	6	58
St. John's W.	4700	68	14.4	67	14.2	3	44
Thornhill N.	6380	88	13.7	87	13.6	4	45
Thornhill S.	4890	43	8.7	48	9.8	2	46
Trinity N.	5815	83	14.2	72	12.3	8	96
Trinity S.	6470	93	14.3	81	12.5	3	32
Whole Borough	53450	734	13.7	675	12.6	42	57

TABLE II.

Specimens Examined at Dewsbury Bacteriological Laboratory during 1934.

	Swabs	Sputa	Hair for Ringworm	Other Examin- ations	TOTAL
Isolation Hospital	1826	1	—	—	1827
Private Practitioners	597	86	—	2	685
General Infirmary	10	—	—	2	12
School Clinic	282	—	3	1	286
Whitley Sanatorium	—	87	—	—	87
Tuberculosis Dispensary	1	166	—	1	168
Others	82	1	—	2	85
TOTAL	2798	341	3	8	3150

TABLE III.

Specimens Examined at West Riding County Council Laboratory, during 1934
for the Dewsbury Health Department.

Diphtheria Swabs	551
Diphtheria Swabs for Virulence	19
Sputa for Tuberculosis	2
Blood for Widal Reaction	6
Blood for B. Paratyphosus A. & B.	6
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	16
Material for B. Anthracis	5
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	57
Milk for Bacterial Content	29
Blood for Wassermann Reaction	117
Examinations for Gonococci	289
Urine for Tuberculosis (Inoculation)	2
Pleural Fluid for Organisms	1
Swabs for Organisms	4
Urine for Organisms	1
Water for Bacteriological Examination	4
Tissue for Histological Examination	1
Blood for Sugar Estimation	3
Blood for Urea Estimation	5
TOTAL	1118

TABLE IV.

Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination during the Year 1934.

Article	Genuine	Adult'd	Total	Taken Formally.		Taken Informally.	
				Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd
Milk and Cream :							
New Milk ...	107	6	113	107	6	—	—
Separated Milk ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Milk ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Tinned Milk ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cream ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Food & Drugs :							
Baking Powder ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Flour ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Self Raising Flour ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Lard ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Margarine ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Bread ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Currants ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Cream Horns ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage Rolls ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cheese ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage ...	5	—	5	—	—	5	—
Potted Meat ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Potted Beef Paste ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Cheese ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Strawberry Jam ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Honey ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Custard Powder ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Chocolate Cream ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Chocolate ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Rum & Coffee ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Cocoa ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tea ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tapioca ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Mint ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sauce... ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Vinegar ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Tripe ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pickles ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Squash ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Camphorated Oil ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Epsom Salts ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Gregory Powder ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Parrish's Food ...	2	1	3	1	—	1	1
Iodised Salt ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Totals—							
Milk & Cream ...	113	6	119	109	6	4	—
Other Food & Drngs	48	2	50	1	—	47	2

No. of samples per thousand of population — 3.13.

TABLE V.
Clinics and Treatment Centres.

	Place	Time
Child Welfare	Ravensthorpe Council Offices Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road Thornhill Council Offices Earlsheaton Council Offices	Friday, 2-5 Wednesday, 2-5 Saturday, 10-12.30 Thursday, 2-4 Tuesday, 2-4
Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road Moorlands Maternity Home	Thursday, 2-4.30 Monday, 2-4.30
School Clinics		
Minor Ailments	School Clinic, Halifax Road	Daily, 9-5
Refractions	do.	By Appointment
Inspection	do.	Monday, 9.30-12
Dental	do.	Daily
Diphtheria Immunization *	do.	Saturday, 9.30
Tuberculosis	Northfields House, Bath Street	Monday, 6-8 Friday, 2-4, 6-8
Venereal Diseases (jointly with West Riding)	Dewsbury General Infirmary	Monday, 3.30 Thursday, 6.30 Every morning and evening
Dewsbury Day Nursery (Voluntary Institution)	Eightlands Road	Daily, 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday till noon.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Dewsbury General Infirmary	3 p.m. Second Tues- day in the month
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic	By Appointment

*Immunization is also provided free at the Welfare Centres.

TABLE VI.
Dewsbury and District General Infirmary.
Statistics for 1934.

IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of available Beds on 31st December	90
2. Average number of patients resident daily throughout the year	80.61
3. Number of In-Patients in the Hospital at beginning of year	83
4. Number of In-Patients admitted during year	2197
5. Number of In-Patients in the Hospital at the end of year	78
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	13.3

OUT-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of new Out-Patients	7258
2. Total number of Out-Patients' attendances	53128
3. Number of Casualty Patients included in No. 1 above	3007
4. Number of Casualty attendances included in No. 2 above	20726
New Out-Patients					
Medical and Surgical Out-Patients	603
Ophthalmic Out-Patients	272
Aural Out-Patients	454
Dental Out-Patients	314
Orthopaedic Out-Patients	251
Skin Out-Patients	103
X-Rays Department					
Number of attendances made	2966
Ultra-Violet Rays Department					
Number of new patients	111
Number of Treatments given	4456
Massage and Electro-Therapeutical Departments					
Number of new patients	377
Number of treatments given	7240
V.D. Department					
Patients under treatment during the year	378
Number of attendances	12286
Pathological Laboratory					
Number of Specimens Examined	634
Operations					
Major Theatres	767
Minor Theatres	1128

TABLE VII.
Maternity and Child Welfare.

1.	Population of the area served by the Council (1933)	53600
2.	Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :			
(a)	Live Births	664
(b)	Still Births	30
(c)	Total	694
(d)	By Midwives	633
(e)	By Doctors and Parents	61
3.	Health Visiting.			
(i)	Number of Officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :			
(a)	by the Council	4
(b)	by Voluntary Associations	—
(ii)	Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres)—			
(a)	in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council			100%
(b)	in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations	—
(iii)	Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :			
(a)	to expectant mothers—			
	First visits	310
	Total visits	468
(b)	to children under 1 year of age—			
	First visits	797
	Total visits	4563
(c)	to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—			
	Total visits	12109
4.	Infant Welfare Centres.			
(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council			4
(b)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—
(c)	Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :			
(i)	by children under 1 year of age	15363
(ii)	by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	6350
(d)	Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance, were—			
(i)	under 1 year of age	615
(ii)	between the ages of 1 and 5 years	76
(e)	Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—			
(i)	under 1 year of age	535
(ii)	between the ages of 1 and 5 years	703
(f)	Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i)	926

5. Ante-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises).

(a)	Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	2
(b)	Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—
(c)	Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year	1483
(d)	Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year	544
(e)	Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d)	78.3

6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.

Number of Institutions	1
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	13
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	295

7. Day Nurseries.

(a)	Number of day nurseries :	
(i)	provided by the Council... ..	—
(ii)	provided by Voluntary Associations	1
(b)	Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :	
(i)	provided by the Council... ..	—
(ii)	provided by Voluntary Associations	50
(c)	Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year	4705 Full-day. 330 Half-day

8. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	1	1
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal fever	1	—	—	1
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	4	—	—	1
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	—	—	—	—
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	—	—	—	—
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)	—	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—

9 Midwives.

I. (a)	Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year ...	9
(b)	Number (i) employed by the Council	3
	(ii) directly subsidised by the Council	—
	(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations	—
(c)	Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife	—
II. (a)	Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :	
	(i) as midwives	633
	(ii) as maternity nurses	—
(b)	Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918	126

10. Maternal Deaths.

(a)	Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, child-birth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :	
	(i) from sepsis	1
	(ii) from other causes	2
(b)	Number of these cases which died :	
	(i) at home	—
	(ii) in institutions	3

11. Administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

(a)	Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	7
(b)	Number of children on the Register :	
	(i) at the end of the year	7
	(ii) who died during the year	—
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year... ..	—
(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :	
	(i) Health Visitors	4
	(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	—
	(iii) Male	—

TABLE VIII.

Work of the Ante-Natal Clinics, 1934.

	Maternity Home	Central Clinic	Total 1934	Total 1933
Number of Patients attending	306	238	544	485
Total number of attendances	892	591	1483	1246
Cases completed during the year	251	188	439	380
Average number of attendances per patient ...	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5
New patients during year ...	282	178	460	445
Number of Clinics held ...	49	28	77	73
Number of examinations per clinic	16.3	18.6	17.4	17

TABLE IX.
Powers under Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

Powers of Local Authorities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.	Dewsbury.
1. The appointment of Health Visitors, whose duties include attendance at an Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Centre, and the visiting of expectant mothers.	Dewsbury's Health Visitors carry out these duties, including attendance at the Ante-Natal Centre, where Post-Natal work is also carried on.
2. The establishment of Ante-Natal Clinics for expectant mothers, and of Post-Natal Clinics which mothers can attend immediately after confinement.	Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the rate of 2 per week, at Moorlands Maternity Home and at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road. Most of the work is Ante-Natal, but Post-Natal consultations are encouraged and development of the work is expected in this direction.
3. Assistance to Midwives. (a) Provision of sterilised maternity outfits free or at cost price. (b) A subsidy to enable a midwife to practise in a district which would otherwise not support her. (c) The appointment, where necessary, of municipal midwives. (d) The payment of part fees to a midwife when the patient cannot afford a full fee. (e) Refresher Courses for practising midwives.	(a) No provision. (b) No provision. (c) No provision. (d) No provision. (e) No provision.
4. Maternity Homes or beds in a Maternity Hospital for :— (a) Complicated Cases. (b) Patients whose home circumstances are unsuitable for a confinement at home. (c) Ante-Natal observation. (d) The treatment of Puerperal Sepsis.	(a) No official arrangement. Most of the complicated cases occurring in Dewsbury are treated at the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary. (b) Moorlands Maternity Home—10 beds. Accommodation not sufficient to meet needs of this group. (c) No arrangement. (d) Arrangement with Leeds City Isolation Hospital, Seacroft, Leeds.

5. Home Helps.	No arrangement.
6. The provision of milk or food during the last three months of pregnancy and during lactation.	Dried milks, Virol and Cod Liver Oil are supplied free in necessitous cases.
7. Complicated Midwifery.	<p>(a) Scheme in force.</p> <p>(b) Complicated cases at the Maternity Home have available for consultation Mr. Basil Hughes, of Bradford. The services both of Mr. Hughes and Mr. W. F. Rawson, F.R.C.S. (also of Bradford) are available for consultation at patients' own homes for puerperal pyrexia or puerperal fever only.</p> <p>(c) No arrangement.</p> <p>(d) Material accepted by the Local Authority and examined either in their own Laboratory or in the County Laboratories, Wakefield.</p>
8. Convalescent Home treatment for mothers after Confinement.	No arrangement.
9. District Nursing Associations. Payments can be made for midwifery and maternity nursing, or for the nursing of puerperal fever. Assistance can also be given towards the establishment of new Nursing Associations in areas where a midwife is required.	No arrangement.
10. Provision can also be made for assisting unmarried mothers and their children.	Free dried milk supplied at Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics and at Infant Welfare Centres in necessitous cases.

TABLE X.

(a) Work of Moorlands Maternity Home in 1934.

Number of beds	13
Number of mothers confined	295
Average duration of stay (in days)	13.05
No. of cases delivered by (a) midwives	274
(b) doctors	21
No. of cases in which medical assistance sought by midwives in emergency	28
No. of cases of Puerperal Fever	—
No. of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	1
No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
No. of infants not entirely breast fed	15
No. of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
No. of maternal deaths	—
No. of infant deaths (a) stillborn	15
(b) within 10 days of birth	6
Cause of infant deaths—						
Macerated Foetus	8
Anencephalic Infant	1
Perforation	1
Prolapsed Cord	2
Asphyxia—Cord Round Neck	2
Prematurity	4
Difficult Delivery	2
Maldevelopment of Lungs	1

(b) Work of Moorlands Maternity Home, 1925-1934.

	No. of Births in Maternity Home	No. of Births in Dewsbury	Proportion of Dewsbury Births occurring in Maternity Home
1925 ...	176	940	18.6%
1926 ...	217	910	23.8%
1927 ...	178	870	20.0%
1928 ...	192	860	22.0%
1929 ...	198	813	24.3%
1930 ...	236	872	27.0%
1931 ...	245	743	33.0%
1932 ...	260	790	33.0%
1933 ...	277	812	34.1%
1934 ...	295	776	38.0%

TABLE XI.
Work of the Health Visitors.
 SPECIAL VISITS IN WARDS.

	Trinity North and South Wards.	Thornhill North and South Wards.	Earlsheaton and All Saints' Wards.	Ravensthorpe and St. John's E. & W. Wards.	TOTALS.
Still Birth Visits ...	6	8	8	1	23
Ophthalmia Visits	—	2	—	—	2
Pneumonia Visits	—	2	3	5	10
Puerperal Pyrexia Visits ...	1	—	—	—	1
Infant Life ... Protection Visits	4	4	—	10	18
	11	16	11	16	54
TOTAL VISITS IN WARDS.					
Births, 1st Visits	201	142	166	285	794
Births, Re-visits under one year	1080	991	1075	1417	4563
Ante-Natal Visits ...	160	59	79	170	468
Visits to Children 1—5 years ...	3452	2398	2674	3585	12109
	4893	3590	3994	5457	17934

TABLE XII.
Infant Welfare Clinic Attendances.

	Dewsbury		Thornhill		Earls-heaton		Ravens-thorpe		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Clinic Attendances...	8275	9220	4074	4291	3169	3721	4454	4481	19972	21713
Primary Attendances...	309	297	120	128	96	121	157	127	682	673
Cases seen by Medical Officer	1160	2521	131	587	191	508	602	972	2084	4588

TABLE XIII.
Supply of Milk Food at Infant Welfare Centres in 1934.

	Free Milk in lbs.	Milk Sold in lbs.	Total Distributed in lbs.	Cost to Parents			Cost to Corporation			Total Cost		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January ...	56	1561	1617	57	4	6	30	8	4	87	12	10
February	24	1444	1468	57	11	1	21	19	3	79	10	4
March ...	35	1145	1180	62	6	11	1	11	5	63	18	4
April ...	63	1311	1374	35	8	6	39	0	0	74	8	6
May ..	329	1488	1817	35	16	3	62	12	2	98	8	5
June ...	365	1722	2087	46	3	4	66	17	7	113	0	11
July ...	392	1526	1918	37	13	3	66	4	7	103	17	10
August ...	418	1374	1792	56	12	11	40	8	5	97	1	4
September	424	1391	1815	52	16	1	45	10	2	98	6	3
October ...	496	1600	2096	49	16	4	63	14	4	113	10	8
November	518	1723	2241	51	8	2	69	19	7	121	7	9
December	530	1937	2467	72	13	0	61	5	0	133	18	0
	3650	18222	21872	615	10	4	569	10	10	1185	1	2

TABLE XIV.
Improvements in Sanitary Accommodation, 1934.
A.—CLOSETS.

	Dewsbury	Ravensthorpe	Earlsheaton	Thornhill	Total
No. of Privies abolished	—	—	2	7	9
„ F.W.'s substituted in lieu of privies ...	—	—	8	8	16
„ „ „ „ „ pail C. ...	—	1	—	—	1
„ „ „ „ „ trough C. ...	11	—	—	—	11
„ „ „ „ „ waste W.C. ...	—	—	—	7	7
„ „ provided to New Buildings ...					275
„ „ „ „ Other „ ...	7	7	—	2	16
„ „ „ „ „ (not included in above)					
„ Additional W.C.'s provided ...	7	7	2	3	19
Total number of F.W.'s provided...	345
Closet Accommodation.					
No. of closets—Water Carriage System	13,065
No. of closets—Conservancy System	373
Percentage of closets on Water Carriage System	97.2
Distribution of Closets on Conservancy System.					
Privies and earth closets	18	37	30	206	291
Pail closets	15	55	4	8	82
B.—ASHBINS AND ASHPITS.					
Ashbins.					
Ashpits abolished	93	37	19	28	177
Bins provided in lieu thereof	378	167	115	147	807
New houses	7	1	5	—	13
New bins—excepting renewals	346	168	120	147	781
Distribution of Ashpits.					
Dewsbury Old Area	1395
Ravensthorpe	118
Earlsheaton	189
Thornhill	189
					<u>1891</u>

TABLE XV.
Statement of Inspections During the Year 1934.

						Inspec- tions.	Re-inspec- tions.
Dwelling Houses :							
No. Inspected	Ordinary	1464	1538
"	"	re Applicants for Council Houses	442	7
"	"	" Infectious Disease	408	15
"	"	" Complaints received	412	247
"	"	" Suspected Overcrowding	21	2
"	"	" Dirty Condition	109	81
"	"	" Water Supply	6	60
"	"	" Fumigation	46	—
Housing Acts :							
No. Inspected	and Particulars Recorded				...	391	1320
General Inspections :							
Schools	101	22
Common Lodging Houses	138	—
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	58	—
Rat Infested Premises	49	45
Tents, Vans, Sheds	54	3
Canal Boats	7	—
Bakehouses	144	14
Other Factories, Workshops, &c.	128	51
Theatres and Cinemas	11	2
Slaughterhouses	2767	1
Food Preparing Premises	30	3
Fried Fish Shops	179	20
Markets...	5675	—
Shops re Meat Supplies	165	—
Shops re Food Supplies	57	1
Ice Cream Premises	40	2
Cowsheds	160	6
Dairies	205	—
Milkshops	9	—
Offensive Trade Premises	82	2
Urinals	14	3
Stable Premises	51	21
Animals so kept as to be a Nuisance	17	13
Offensive Accumulations	28	12
Sewers	12	5
Street Gullies	17	11
Drains Inspected	529	63
"	Inspected during work in progress				...	122	1
Yard and Courts	67	1
Privy Conversions	57	94
Miscellaneous Visits	1985	313

TABLE XVI.

Statement of Sanitary Improvements carried out consequent upon Service of Notice by this Department.

	By In- formal Notice	By Formal Notice
Dwelling Houses :		
Ventilation—Improved to rooms	10	—
New Windows improved	3	—
Old Windows improved	29	—
Lighting—Improved	10	—
Dampness—Houses rendered free	33	—
Roofs repaired	29	—
Spouting repaired	73	—
Walls repointed	14	—
Water Supply—Improved	8	—
San. Accom.—Additional provided	17	2
Other conveniences—Foodstores provided, vented or lighted	6	—
Sinks repaired or renewed	75	—
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	77	1
Washing coppers repaired, renewed or provided	4	—
Paving of yards—Yards paved	2	—
Yard paving repaired	16	1
Yards drained	2	—
Disrepair, &c.—Houses cleansed	18	—
Plastered replastered or repaired	35	—
Floors repaired	35	—
Firegrates repaired or renewed	13	—
Woodwork repaired	3	—
Chimneys repaired	1	—
Overcrowding—Abated	9	—
Drainage :		
Drains opened out for inspection	2	1
New Drains constructed	9	26
Drains reconstructed	5	1
Drains repaired or cleansed	91	4
„ connected to sewer	17	19
„ ventilated	3	—
„ inspection chambers built	10	—
„ inspection chambers repaired	6	—
New gullies provided	16	—
Sanitary Accommodation :		
Water closets provided in lieu of privies	16	—
Privies abolished	9	—
Water closets provided in lieu of trough closets	11	—
Trough closets abolished	11	—
Water closets provided in lieu of pail closets	1	—
Pail closets abolished	2	—
Water closets provided in lieu of waste water c's.	7	—
Waste water closets abolished	18	—
Water closets, additional provided	17	2
„ „ cleansed and limewashed	17	—
„ „ repaired	22	—
„ „ reconstructed	1	—
„ „ cisterns repaired or provided	10	—
„ „ pedestals provided	4	—
Other defects remedied	16	—
Waste water closets cleansed and limewashed	2	—
Ashpits abolished	176	1

Sanitary Accommodation—*contd.*

Ashpits repaired	1	—
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	804	3
Ashbins renewed or additional provided	81	1
Common Lodging Houses :						
Sanitary condition improved	12	—
Cleansed and limewashed	21	—
House-let-in-Lodgings :						
Sanitary condition improved	5	—
Cleansed and limewashed	3	—
Factory & Workshop Act (Including Bakehouses) :						
Infringements remedied	86	—
Discontinued as unsuitable	1	—
Food Premises :						
Slaughterhouses—Contraventions of Byelaws or defects remedied	8	—
Fried Fish Shops—Cleansed	10	3
Defects remedied	15	1
Ice Cream Premises—Cleansed	1	—
Food Preparing Premises—Cleansed and Lime-washed	2	—
Improved	1	—
Cowsheds and Dairies :						
Cleansed and limewashed	1	—
Lighting or ventilation improved	3	—
Cowshed floors repaired or relaid	3	—
Improved structurally	6	—
Farm yards paved	1	—
Offensive Trades :						
Premises cleansed and limewashed	2	—
Miscellaneous :						
Rat infested premises—Freed from rats	8	1
Made rat proof	6	—
Stable premises Cleansed	1	—
Other defects remedied	5	—
Offensive accumulations removed	24	4
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	4	2
Urinals—Cleansed	1	—
Abolished	1	2
Reconstructed	2	—
Nuisances from sewers abated	3	4
" " street gullies abated	8	5
Sundry nuisances abated	80	13

TABLE XVII.
Atmospheric Pollution.
Record of Observation with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1934.

Month	Gauge situate at Dewsbury (Manorcroft)		Gauge situate at Whitley (Sanatorium)		Gauge situate at Ravensthorpe	
	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
January	5.48	13.96	2.54	6.47	5.95	15.18
February	5.74	14.64	1.66	4.23	2.82	7.19
March	6.41	16.34	5.50	14.02	5.48	13.97
April	6.77	17.26	4.03	10.26	*	*
May	5.19	13.24	2.72	6.94	5.54	14.10
June	6.75	17.22	4.28	10.94	7.06	17.99
July	10.14	25.84	4.74	12.08	15.7	40.00
August	5.14	13.10	3.15	8.03	11.6	29.58
September	7.91	20.15	4.79	12.19	8.08	20.57
October	8.45	21.51	5.54	14.12	7.48	19.10
November... ..	6.68	17.02	5.31	13.55	8.22	20.95
December	12.40	31.59	14.09	35.90	5.47	13.92
Total Deposit ...	87.06	221.87	58.35	148.73	82.23	212.65

Average per
month

18.489 E.

Average per
month

12.394 E.

Average per
month

19.331 E.

M.—Metric tons per square kilometre.

E.—English tons per square mile.

* No water collected owing to faulty gauge.

TABLE XVIII.

Housing Statistics.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects
(under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1855 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 2858 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1)
above) which were inspected and recorded under
the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 611 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 611 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous
or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 314 |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under
the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects
reasonably fit for human habitation | 2253 |

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of
formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence
of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 1306

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (a) | Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act,
1930 : | |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were
served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after
service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) | By owners | — |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	96	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	62	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	
(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	25	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4	
(d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	23	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	
(e) Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	—	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—	
(f) Proceedings under sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	—	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—	
NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1934 :—		
By Private Enterprise	199	
By the Local Authority	76	

TABLE XIX.
Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples.

	Total	Ordinary	Sterilised	Pasteurised	Grade "A"	Certified
Samples—						
Satisfactory	29	4	2	17	5	1
Unsatisfactory	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Biological						
Samples—						
Satisfactory	53	29	2	16	5	1
Unsatisfactory	4	3	—	1	—	—
Total	57	32	2	17	5	1

TABLE XX.
 Showing Numbers of Carcasses, Parts of Carcasses and Organs Found Unfit for Human Food.

Animal.	Tuber- culosis	Accident	Inflam- matory Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases	Other Condi- tions	Remarks
i.—CARCASSES WITH ALL ORGANS.							
Cow ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Heifer ...	3	—	4	—	—	—	
Bullock ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Pig ...	8	—	—	—	—	2	Includes 1 Moribund and 1 Dropsy.
Sheep ...	—	1	—	1	—	7	Includes 6 Moribund and 1 Dropsy.
Calf ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	Moribund.
ii.—PARTS OF CARCASSES.							
Cow ...	12	1	—	—	—	—	
Heifer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullock ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Pig ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	
Sheep ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	Dropsy.
Calf ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	

iii.—VARIOUS ORGANS.

	Head	Tongue	Lungs	Liver	Stomach	Heart	Spleen	Mesentery	Intestines	Udders	Kidneys
Tuberculosis—											
Cows ...	91	91	271	15	12	7	10	19	18	8	17
Heifers ...	23	23	47	8	3	4	2	10	6	—	3
Bullocks ...	44	44	68	12	2	2	2	17	7	—	9
Bulls ...	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves ...	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	183	—	178	141	18	132	14	270	36	1	10
Inflammatory Diseases—											
Cows ...	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Heifers ...	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bullocks ...	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bulls ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Calves ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	1	—	267	172	2	39	2	22	1	—	11
Sheep ...	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases—											
Cows ...	—	—	5	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Heifers ...	—	—	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	—	—	2	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	—	—	3	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	—	17	184	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases—											
Cows ...	1	1	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	19	8
Heifers ...	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pigs ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXI.

A.—List of Other Foods Found Unfit for Human Consumption.**RABBITS AND POULTRY—**

Rabbits...	563
Poultry...	1

PRESERVED FOOD—

Milk	65 tins
Meat	29 "
Fruits	243 "
Vegetables	13 "
Fish	76 "

B.—Summary of Meat and Food Destroyed During the Year 1934.

Fresh Meat	35747 lbs.
Imported Udders	660 "
Sausage Ruskett	112 "
Mussels	2672 "
Rabbits	1152 "
Poultry	3 "
Preserved Foods	444 "
Fresh Fish	1559 "
Fresh Fruit	1199 "
Total	43548 "

TABLE XXII.

A.—Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Remarks
692	New Milk	93.3% Minimum Proportion of Fat	Vendor warned
709	New Milk	98% Minimum Proportion of Fat	Vendor warned
726	New Milk	93.3% Minimum Proportion of Fat	Vendor warned
729	New Milk	82.7% Minimum Proportion of Fat	Vendor warned
18	New Milk	96.3% Minimum Proportion of Fat	Vendor warned
796	New Milk	91.3% Minimum Proportion of Fat	Vendor warned

B.—Composition of Milk Samples.

	Genuine	Adult'd	Appeal to Cow	Total
Total number	107*	6	2	115
Below 3% fat	2*	6	2	10
3 to 3.24% fat	14	—	—	14
3.25 to 3.49% fat	24	—	—	24
3.5 to 3.74 % fat	26	—	—	26
3.75 to 3.99% fat	18	—	—	18
4% and over	23	—	—	23
Non-fatty solids below 8.5%	—	—	—	—
Average fat	3.67	2.77	2.65	3.6
Average non-fatty solids	9.05	9.13	9.05	9.06

*Includes two separated milks.

TABLE XXIII.

A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

No. of Cases during 1934 and 1933.						
	Cases Notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	190	379	161	338	1	1
Diphtheria ...	200	181	197	171	17	17
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	9	1	7	—	—
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum ...	2	10	1	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia	7	19	—	1	14	32
Erysipelas	21	16	4	6	—	—
Cerebro-spinal						
Fever ...	4	2	—	1	3	—

B.—Analysis of Total Notified Cases according to Age.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	6	6	14	79	46	14	19	4	—	190
Diphtheria ...	—	4	7	10	10	79	52	10	26	2	—	200
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Primary												
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	2	2	2	7
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	14	21
Cerebro-spinal												
Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3

TABLE XXIV.
Diphtheria.

Year	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	Case Mortality per cent.	School Children		Persons attacked per 1,000 of School Population	Death Rate per 1,000 of School Population	Case Mortality per cent.
						No. Affected	No. of Deaths			
1934	200	17	3.74	0.31	8.5	128	10	13.4	1.14	7.8
1933	181	17	3.37	0.31	9.4	135	11	16.9	1.38	8.2
1932	189	29	3.40	0.53	15.3	147	22	18.3	2.74	15.0
1931	121	10	2.22	0.18	8.2	71	7	9.05	0.87	9.8
1930	52	2	0.98	0.03	3.8	30	2	3.68	0.25	6.6
1929	28	3	0.52	0.05	10.7	18	1	2.4	0.12	5.5
1928	42	1	0.78	0.01	2.3	24	—	2.91	—	—
1927	32	3	0.59	0.05	9.3	18	1	2.3	0.12	5.5
1926	26	1	0.48	0.01	3.8	11	1	1.33	0.12	9.0
1925	29	4	0.53	0.07	13.7	14	2	1.7	0.25	14.2

TABLE XXV.

Deaths from Cancer—1934.

(a) Death Rate per 1,000 for the last 10 years.

		Dewsbury		England and Wales
1925	...	1.22	...	1.34
1926	...	1.34	...	1.36
1927	...	1.53	...	1.37
1928	...	1.71	...	1.42
1929	...	2.01	...	1.44
1930	...	1.49	...	1.45
1931	...	1.69	...	1.48
1932	...	1.48	...	1.50
1933	...	1.58	...	1.52
1934	...	1.48	...	1.59

(b) Deaths from Cancer in Dewsbury in Age Periods.

Age Period...	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years ...	1	1	2
25 to 35 years ...	—	2	2
35 to 45 years ...	2	3	5
45 to 55 years ...	4	7	11
55 to 65 years ...	3	11	14
65 to 75 years ...	14	12	26
75 years and over	8	11	19
	32	47	79

TABLE XXVI.

Sites of Fatal Cancer.

Inter- national Group No.	Sites				Male	Female	Total
45	Mouth	1	—	1
	Antrum	—	1	1
	Pharynx	—	1	1
	Cheek	—	1	1
	Fauces	1	—	1
46	Pancreas	1	1	2
	Oesophagus	4	1	5
	Stomach	5	6	11
	Liver & Gall Bladder	2	2	4
	Intestines	6	7	13
	Rectum & Anus	4	2	6
47	Mediastinum	1	1	2
	Lung	—	3	3
48	Uterus	—	12	12
49	Breast	—	5	5
53	Orbit	1	—	1
	Kidney	1	—	1
	Bladder	4	—	4
	Thyroid	—	1	1
	Leg	—	1	1
	Heart	—	2	2
	Pelvis	1	—	1
					32	47	79

TABLE XXVII.

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1934.

Age Periods	New Cases.					Deaths					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	1934	1933
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	8	3	11	—	—	4	3	7	1
5—15	2	6	8	8	24	—	1	—	—	1	—
15—25	10	11	2	4	27	4	4	1	2	11	10
25—35	8	5	—	—	13	4	1	—	—	5	5
35—45	7	3	—	—	10	4	3	—	—	7	6
45—55	4	4	1	—	9	3	—	—	—	3	3
55—65	3	1	2	—	6	2	—	1	1	4	1
65 and upwards	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1934	34	30	22	15	101	17	9	6	6	38	—
1933	11	18	1	5	35	12	13	2	—	—	27

TABLE XXVIII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934 to the 31st December, 1934, in the area of the County Borough of Dewsbury.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations	
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)		
Pulmonary—														
Males	...	—	—	1	1	1	8	8	6	4	2	—	31	32
Females	...	—	—	3	3	3	5	5	1	4	1	—	25	28
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males	...	—	5	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	16	17
Females	...	—	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Females ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	5
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	6
Females ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4

Source of Information		No. of Cases	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns	{ From Local Registrars ...	—	9
	{ transferable deaths from Registrar General ...	1	1
Posthumous notifications ...		1	—
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ...		6	—
Other Sources if any (specify) ...		—	—

PART III.—NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1934, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough ...	79	76	155	27	24	51	206
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	82	66	148	31	50	81	229
2. Recovery from the disease ...	2	—	2	5	2	7	9
3. Death ...	18	9	27	6	5	11	38

TABLE XXIX.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

(A) RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR DISPENSARIES).

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	16	11	1	3	—	—	6	2	16	11	7	5	39	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	13	13	41	
B.—Contacts examined during the year — ...														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	4	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	19	35	67	
C.—Cases written off the Dis- pensary Register as :— ...														
(a) Recovered ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	3	—	4	2	9	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	20	25	32	51	1	—	5	2	21	25	37	53	136	
D.—Number of Cases on Dis- pensary Register on Dec. 31st — ...														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	48	43	3	7	7	9	17	14	55	52	20	21	148	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	8	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1934 ...	223
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	6
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	67
4. Cases written off during the years as Dead (all causes) ...	20
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1182
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	37
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal ...	15
(b) Other ...	99
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	6
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2264
10. Numbers of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	168
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	37
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	1
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	55

B) NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Provided by the Council ...	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...	—

(C) NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Whitley Grange Sanatorium ...	24	2	3	3	32

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.		In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	1
Children		4	12	12	1	3
Total		4	13	12	1	4
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis						
Adults	M.	11	22	17	7	9
	F.	6	19	16	2	7
Children		4	3	6	—	1
Total		21	44	39	9	17
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis						
Adults	M.	1	2	1	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—
Children		3	9	6	—	6
Total		4	11	7	—	8
Grand Total		29	68	58	10	29

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment		In Institutions on Jan 1.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institut'ns on Dec. 31
Adults	M.	—	3	3	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	1	—
Children		—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	—	4	3	1	—
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment						
Adults	M.	—	1	—	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—
Children		—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	—	1	—	1	—
Grand Total		—	5	3	2	—

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non- tuberculous	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	13
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	13

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on admission to the Institution		Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	5
		Not quiescent	—	1	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	1	11
		Died in Inst.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
		Not quiescent	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	7
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	2	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	10
		Died in Inst.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	4
	Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Totals (pulmonary)		7	5	1	7	8	2	5	2	—	—	1	3	19	16	6	41
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral glands	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals (non pulmonary)		—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	5

TABLE XXX.
Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Occupation	Type of Tuberculosis			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Textile Worker	2	2	—	1
Coal Miner	2	—	—	—
Housewife	—	3	—	2
Labourer	4	—	—	—
Rag Sorter... ..	—	1	—	—
Bus Conductor	1	—	—	—
Bus Briver... ..	1	—	—	—
Shop Assistant	—	1	1	—
Insurance Agent	1	—	—	—
Warehouseman	1	—	—	—
Engineer	1	—	—	—
Rug Maker	—	1	—	—
Coach Smith	1	—	—	—
Blacksmith	—	—	2	—
Plumber	1	—	—	—
Mechanic	1	—	—	—
No Occupation	1	1	3	3
	17	9	6	6

TABLE XXXI.
Venereal Diseases.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT DEWSBURY DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	83	34	39	4	3	3	125	41
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	1	2	1	2
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary... ..	4	4	...
" secondary	2	2	2	2
" latent in 1st year of infection
" all later stages	8	8	8	8
" congenital	1	3	1	3
Soft Chancre
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	92	3	92	3
Gonorrhoea, later	8	8	...
Conditions other than venereal	53	17	53	17
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	2	6	8	...
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4	101	49	145	7	56	20	302	76
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	15	4	89	7	52	16	156	27
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary... ..	2	3	2	3
" secondary	1	1
" latent in 1st year of infection
" all later stages	3	7	3	7
" congenital	2	2
Soft Chancre
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	11	11	...
Gonorrhoea, later	6	6	...

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	4	1	6	10	1
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	4	1	11	15	1
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	73	30	22	...	4	4	99	34
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	101	49	145	7	56	20	302	76
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—										
Syphilis, primary... ..	1	3	1	3
" secondary
" latent in 1st year of infection
" all later stages	3	3	3	3
" congenital
11. Number of attendances :—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	583	320	1474	76	233	112	2290	508
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	164	15	8047	269	778	215	8989	499
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	747	335	9521	345	1011	327	11279	1007
12. In-patients :—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	2	1	4	6	1
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	40	29	90	130	29
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	1	1	...	2	1	3

	Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth		
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—					
(a) Names of preparations ...	N.A.B.	H.G. Pills	Luatol		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	707	...	25		
(c) Number of injections <i>included in (b)</i> given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis		
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V.21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea ? If not, in what way are they modified ?	Yes. ...				
	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spiro- chetes	for gono- cocci	Wasser- mann	Others for syphilis	for gonorrhoea
16. Pathological Work :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	5	515	144

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Dewsbury	West Riding	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—			
Syphilis	13	17	30
Soft Chancre
Gonorrhoea	54	55	109
Conditions other than venereal	32	38	70
TOTAL	99	110	209
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	6374	5912	12286
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	94	65	159
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ...	397	335	732

TABLE XXXII.

Meteorological Report, 1934.

OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

				Rainfall	Sunshine	
				inches	Hours	Minutes
January	1.71	43	25
February	0.22	41	15
March	1.65	116	45
April	2.65	72	15
May	0.88	113	20
June	1.70	128	30
July	1.43	184	15
August	0.96	107	50
September	1.66	97	25
October	1.89	52	15
November	2.02	15	10
December	3.72	15	35
				20.49	988	00

TABLE XXXIII.

Factories and Workshops.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises				Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories	78	14	—
(Including Factory Laundries			
Workshops	185	10	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	6	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' Premises)			
Total	269	24	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars				Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.	Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—							
Want of cleanliness	24	36	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	3	—	—
Other Nuisances	10	13	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—							
Insufficient	8	15	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	13	17	—	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
Total	57	86	—	—

XXXIV.

Five Years' Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1934.

	No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of persons
CLEARANCE AREAS—			
Already Represented ...	13	405	1521
To be Represented ...	12	323	1045
INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—			
For Demolition :			
Represented ...		96	321
To be represented ...		132	481
For Closing :			
Represented ...		61	112
To be represented ...		87	272
		<u>1104</u>	<u>3762</u>

TABLE XXXV.

Schedule of Clearance Areas.

	Area	No. of Houses	No. of Persons
Already represented :			
1	Dawgreen No. 1 ...	29	87
2	Dawgreen No. 2 ...	166	660
3	Central Street ...	55	215
4	New Street ...	47	168
5	Pit Street—Firth Street ...	30	93
6	High Street No. 4 ...	5	7
7	High Street No. 3 ...	6	28
8	High Street No. 2 ...	10	31
9	High Street No. 1 ...	9	35
10	Brick Row, Dewsbury Moor ...	16	77
11	The City, Whitley ...	13	61
12	Mayne's Yard, Thornhill ...	14	46
13	Tankard Row, Bristfield ...	5	23
To be represented :			
14	Lidgate, Batley Carr ...	181	585
15	Wood Hill, Batley Carr ...	16	52
16	Milton Street, Batley Carr ...	8	35
17	Naylor Street, Beckett Road ...	8	30
18	Back Vulcan Road ...	12	32
19	Union Street—Croft Street ...	9	36
20	Watergate ...	6	24
21	Church Hill, Earlsheaton No. 1 ...	16	46
22	Church Hill, Earlsheaton No. 2 ...	25	76
23	Mount Pleasant, Earlsheaton ...	25	80
24	Town Green, Earlsheaton ...	9	26
25	Walker's Buildings, Brewery Lane ...	8	23
	TOTAL ...	<u>728</u>	<u>2576</u>

TABLE XXXVI.
Ward Distribution of Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

Ward	Clearance Areas			Individual Unfit Houses		Total	
	Areas	Houses	Persons	Demolition Houses	Persons	Houses	Persons
Trinity North	4	213	702	8	28	246	806
Trinity South	1	12	32	7	28	20	65
All Saints' ...	1	9	36	2	22	50	177
St. John's East	1	6	24	6	16	12	40
St. John's West	—	—	—	7	30	7	30
Ravensthorpe	—	—	—	9	27	10	35
Earlsheaton	4	75	228	71	256	167	548
Thornhill North	1	8	23	12	44	20	67
Thornhill South	—	—	—	10	30	10	30
To be Represented	12	323	1045	132	481	542	1798
Already Represented	13	405	1531	96	321	562	1964
TOTAL	25	728	2576	228	802	1104	3762

Housing Act, 1930.—Statement of Action at 31st December, 1934.

A.—Houses in Clearance Areas.

i. Description of Clearance Area	ii. Resolution of Council Declaring Area to be a C.A.	iii. Order made by Council and confirmation by Minister	iv. Address and Situation of House	v. No. of working class residents to be displaced	vi. Date of Displacement of persons	vii. Date of demolition of buildings	viii. Information as to rehousing
Dawgreen Clearance Area No. 1	Sept., 1932	July, 1933 Jan., 1934	3, Manor Road	4	June, 1934	Dec., 1934	Flat 33
			5, " "	3	"	"	—
			81, Middle Road	5	"	"	" 15
			79, " "	4	"	"	" 23
			77, " "	4	"	"	" 17
			7, Manor Road	3	"	"	" 19
			9, " "	4	"	"	" 27
			11, " "	2	"	"	" 35
			13, " "	3	"	"	" 29
			15, " "	3	"	"	" 31
			17, " "	1	"	"	—
			25, " "	1	May, 1934	"	Flat 21
			27, " "	2	June, 1934	"	—
			29, " "	3	May, 1934	"	" 45
			31, " "	4	June, 1934	"	" 25
			33, " "	1	"	"	—
			35, " "	1	May, 1934	"	—
			37, " "	5	"	"	—
			41, " "	3	June, 1934	"	Flat 37
			51, " "	1	May, 1934	"	" 41a
			53, " "	1	"	"	—
			43, " "	1	"	"	—
			45, " "	4	"	"	—
			47, " "	2	"	"	—
			49, " "	—	"	"	—
			27, Low Fold	3	"	"	13, Lees Holm
			29, " "	8	Nov., 1933	"	—
			31, " "	3	July, 1933	"	Flat 43a
			33, " "	3	May, 1934	"	" 39a
			"	5	"	"	" 47
			"		"	"	" 49

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Dawgreen Clearance Area No. 2	July, 1933	May, 1934 Sept., 1934	39, High Street	—	—	—	—
			41, " "	6	—	—	
			43, " " Road	7	—	—	
			40, Junction Road	5	—	—	
			42, " "	1	—	—	
			44, " "	7	—	—	
			55, High Street	11	—	—	
			57, " "	3	—	—	
			50, Middle Road	4	—	—	
			52, " "	5	—	—	
	Sept., 1934		54, Wilman Yard	5	—	—	
			52, " "	3	—	—	
			4, Ingham Road	—	—	—	
			6, " "	4	—	—	
			8, " "	3	—	—	
			10, " "	4	—	—	
			48, Wilman Yard	—	—	—	
			46, " "	—	—	—	
			61, High Street	—	—	—	
			61a, " "	8	—	—	
			61b, " "	2	—	—	
			63, " "	1	—	—	
			65, " "	4	—	—	
			67, " "	2	—	—	
			69, " "	4	—	—	
			71, Bennett Yard	2	—	—	
			26, " "	1	—	—	
			24, " "	4	—	—	
			22, " "	9	—	—	
			73, " "	2	—	—	
			77, " "	2	—	—	
			18, Ingham Road	2	—	—	
			16, " "	1	—	—	
			14, " "	3	—	—	

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Dawgreen Clearance Area No 2.— <i>contd.</i>	July, 1933	May, 1934	12, Ingham Road	8	—	—	—
		Sept., 1934	87, Bennett Yard	3	—	—	—
			89, " "	7	—	—	—
			91, " "	3	—	—	—
			95, High Street	3	—	—	—
			97, " "	2	—	—	—
			99, " "	2	—	—	—
			101, " "	4	—	—	—
			105, " "	2	—	—	—
			107, " "	3	—	—	—
			109, " "	3	—	—	—
			111, " "	8	—	—	—
			113, " "	5	—	—	—
			115, " "	4	—	—	—
			48, Bowling Yard	—	—	—	—
			46, " "	2	—	—	—
			44, " "	4	—	—	—
			42, " "	1	—	—	—
			40, " "	1	—	—	—
			38, " "	2	—	—	—
			36, " "	8	—	—	—
			34, " "	3	—	—	—
			30, " "	3	—	—	—
			28, Ingham Road	4	—	—	—
			26, " "	6	—	—	—
			85, Bennett Yard	3	—	—	—
			83, " "	8	—	—	—
			81, " "	3	—	—	—
			79, " "	1	—	—	—
			20, Ingham Road	2	—	—	—
			22, " "	7	—	—	—
			24, " "	3	—	—	—
			2, " "	3	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Dawgreen Clearance Area No. 2.— <i>contd.</i>	July, 1933	May, 1934	60, Middle Road	8	—	—	—
			58, " "	4	—	—	—
			56, " "	8	—	—	—
		Sept., 1934	54, " "	5	—	—	—
			74, " "	3	—	—	—
			76, " "	1	—	—	—
			78, " "	1	—	—	—
			80, " "	1	—	—	—
			5, Ingham Road	3	—	—	—
			3, " "	2	—	—	—
			1, " "	4	—	—	—
			7, " "	3	—	—	—
			9, " "	7	—	—	—
			11, " "	3	—	—	—
			13, " "	7	—	—	—
			15, " "	4	—	—	—
			92, Middle Road	3	—	—	—
			90, " "	5	—	—	—
			88, " "	2	—	—	—
			86, " "	3	—	—	—
			84, " "	3	—	—	—
			82, " "	5	—	—	—
			94, " "	3	—	—	—
			17, Ingham Road	6	—	—	—
			19, " "	4	—	—	—
			21, " "	2	—	—	—
			23, " "	7	—	—	—
			4, Hemingway Yd.	1	—	—	—
			1, " "	1	—	—	—
			5, " "	2	—	—	—
			117, High Street	—	—	—	—
			119, " "	5	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Dawgreen Clearance Area No. 2.— <i>contd.</i>	July, 1933	May, 1934 Sept., 1934	9, Curry Fold	2	—	—	—
			8, " "	4	—	—	—
			19a, Ingham Road	4	—	—	—
			25, " "	6	—	—	—
			27, " "	9	—	—	—
			29, " "	5	—	—	—
			31, " "	4	—	—	—
			4, Curry Fold	10	—	—	—
			3, " "	4	—	—	—
			2, " "	5	—	—	—
			1, " "	5	—	—	—
			24, Whitworth Rd.	3	—	—	—
			22, " "	2	—	—	—
			20, " "	4	—	—	—
			18, " "	3	—	—	—
			16, " "	3	—	—	—
			12, " "	1	—	—	—
			10, " "	2	—	—	—
			8, " "	7	—	—	—
			6, " "	5	—	—	—
			2, " "	6	—	—	—
			130, Middle Road	3	—	—	—
			128, " "	7	—	—	—
			126, " "	5	—	—	—
			124, " "	2	—	—	—
			122, " "	2	—	—	—
			120, " "	4	—	—	—
			116, " "	7	—	—	—
			114, " "	10	—	—	—
			112, " "	6	—	—	—
			110, " "	4	—	—	—
			102, " "	2	—	—	—
			100, " "	2	—	—	—
			96/98, " "	1	—	—	—
			85, " "	1	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Dawgreen Clearance Area No. 2.— <i>contd.</i>	July, 1933	May, 1934 Sept., 1934	2, Parker Road	3	—	—	—
			4, " "	9	—	—	
			6, " "	—	—	—	
			8, " "	2	—	—	
			10, " "	5	—	—	
			12, " "	2	—	—	
			14, " "	6	—	—	
			89, Middle Road	3	—	—	
			91, " "	2	—	—	
			93, " "	5	—	—	
	Sept., 1934		18, Parker Road	3	—	—	
			16, " "	3	—	—	
			20, " "	5	—	—	
			95, Middle Road	5	—	—	
			97, " "	6	—	—	
			99, " "	1	—	—	
			32, Parker Road	3	—	—	
			30, " "	2	—	—	
			28, " "	7	—	—	
			26, " "	2	—	—	
			24, " "	5	—	—	
			22, " "	7	—	—	
			103, " "	3	—	—	
			34, " "	8	—	—	
			3, " "	4	—	—	
			1, " "	1	—	—	
			11, Brook Road	8	—	—	
			9, " "	5	—	—	
			8, Senior Street	6	—	—	
			8a, " "	5	—	—	
			10, " "	3	—	—	
			12, " "	3	—	—	
			14, " "	6	—	—	

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Dawgreen Clearance Area No. 2.— <i>contd.</i>	July, 1933	May, 1934 Sept., 1934	107, Middle Road	5	—	—	—
			109, " "	3	—	—	—
			111, " "	2	—	—	—
			34, Senior Street	2	—	—	—
			32, " "	2	—	—	—
			30, " "	3	—	—	—
			28, " "	2	—	—	—
			1, Central Street	1	—	—	—
			3, " "	3	—	—	—
			5, " "	7	—	—	—
Central Street Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		25, Oates' Yard	2	—	—	—
			23, " "	3	—	—	—
			21, " "	2	—	—	—
			19, " "	2	—	—	—
			17, Waterhouse Yd.	1	—	—	—
			13, " "	7	—	—	—
			15, " "	1	—	—	—
			11, " "	10	—	—	—
			7, Central Street	6	—	—	—
			9, " "	3	—	—	—
			11, " "	2	—	—	—
			17, " "	6	—	—	—
			15, " "	9	—	—	—
			13, " "	8	—	—	—
			19, " "	2	—	—	—
			21, Denton's Yard	5	—	—	—
			23, " "	5	—	—	—
			25, " "	3	—	—	—
			27, " "	3	—	—	—
			29, " "	4	—	—	—
			31, " "	3	—	—	—
			33, " "	6	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Central Street Clearance Area.— <i>contd.</i>	Sept., 1934						
			35, Denton's Yard	2	—	—	—
			37, " "	1	—	—	—
			39, " "	3	—	—	—
			41, " "	3	—	—	—
			43, " "	3	—	—	—
			45, " "	3	—	—	—
			47, " "	5	—	—	—
			49, " "	4	—	—	—
			51, " "	5	—	—	—
			53, " "	8	—	—	—
			55, Central Street	4	—	—	—
			65, Bradley's Yard	—	—	—	—
			67, " "	7	—	—	—
			69, " "	3	—	—	—
			71, " "	3	—	—	—
			2, Central Street	3	—	—	—
			1, Bk. Webster St.	2	—	—	—
			6, Central Street	3	—	—	—
			4, " "	2	—	—	—
			3, Bk. Webster St.	6	—	—	—
			5, " "	2	—	—	—
			9, " "	3	—	—	—
			7, " "	1	—	—	—
			15, " "	9	—	—	—
			17, " "	5	—	—	—
			13, " "	4	—	—	—
			11, " "	5	—	—	—
			19, " "	2	—	—	—
			21, " "	4	—	—	—
			25, " "	3	—	—	—
			23, " "	3	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
Pit Street—Firth Street Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		2, Pit Street	3	—	—	—
			4, " "	2	—	—	—
			13, Boothroyd Lane	1	—	—	—
			15, " "	2	—	—	—
			17, " "	6	—	—	—
			19, " "	3	—	—	—
			21, " "	3	—	—	—
			23, " "	2	—	—	—
			25, " "	4	—	—	—
			24, Firth Street	4	—	—	—
			20, " "	5	—	—	—
			18, " "	3	—	—	—
			10, " "	1	—	—	—
			12, " "	2	—	—	—
			14, " "	1	—	—	—
			2, " "	3	—	—	—
			4, " "	4	—	—	—
			6, " "	5	—	—	—
			8, " "	2	—	—	—
			6, Pit Street	—	—	—	—
			8, " "	7	—	—	—
			10, " "	3	—	—	—
			12, " "	1	—	—	—
			7, Firth Street	3	—	—	—
			5, " "	4	—	—	—
			3, " "	1	—	—	—
			1, " "	3	—	—	—
			14, Pit Street	3	—	—	—
			16, " "	5	—	—	—
			18, " "	3	—	—	—
			20, " "	4	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
New Street (Westtown) Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		1, Bk. Princes St.	7	—	—	—
			3, " "	2	—	—	—
			5, " "	3	—	—	—
			12, Asylum Road	5	—	—	—
			10, " "	5	—	—	—
			8, " "	3	—	—	—
			4, " "	4	—	—	—
			7, Bk. Princes St.	5	—	—	—
			1, New Street	3	—	—	—
			3, " "	2	—	—	—
			5, " "	6	—	—	—
			7, " "	2	—	—	—
			13, " "	2	—	—	—
			15, " "	2	—	—	—
			17, " "	5	—	—	—
			19, " "	1	—	—	—
			21, " "	7	—	—	—
			30, " "	4	—	—	—
			28, " "	6	—	—	—
			26, " "	3	—	—	—
			24, " "	8	—	—	—
			22, " "	3	—	—	—
			20, " "	8	—	—	—
			18, " "	5	—	—	—
			16, " "	2	—	—	—
			14, " "	3	—	—	—
			12, " "	5	—	—	—
			9, Back New Street	3	—	—	—
			11, " "	2	—	—	—
			13, " "	6	—	—	—
			15, " "	1	—	—	—
			17, " "	2	—	—	—
			7, " "	1	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
New Street (Westtown) Clearance Area <i>cont'd.</i>	Sept., 1934		6, New Street	6	—	—	—
			3, Back New Street	3	—	—	—
			1, " " Street	3	—	—	—
			4, " " Street	5	—	—	—
			2, " " "	2	—	—	—
			2, Back New Street	1	—	—	—
			4, " "	3	—	—	—
			6, " "	6	—	—	—
			8, " "	4	—	—	—
			10, " "	1	—	—	—
			12, " "	1	—	—	—
			14, " "	1	—	—	—
			16, " "	4	—	—	—
			35, Bk. Thornton St.	2	—	—	—
			33, Town Street	3	—	—	—
			35, " "	3	—	—	—
			37, " "	2	—	—	—
			39, " "	4	—	—	—
			55, " "	3	—	—	—
Mayne's Yard (Thornhill) Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		57, " "	5	—	—	—
			51, " "	4	—	—	—
			59, " "	5	—	—	—
			53, Mayne's Yard	3	—	—	—
			49, " "	2	—	—	—
			41, " "	5	—	—	—
			43, " "	3	—	—	—
			45, " "	2	—	—	—
			47, " "	2	—	—	—
			" "		—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.
The City (Whitley) Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		Houses occupied by :				
			Smith	3	—	—	—
			Heys	2	—	—	—
			Whittell	3	—	—	—
			Mellor	4	—	—	—
			Hirst	12	—	—	—
			Chappell	5	—	—	—
			Oates	5	—	—	—
			Milner	5	—	—	—
			Addison	3	—	—	—
			Wigglesworth	6	—	—	—
			Ramsden	6	—	—	—
			Earnshaw	5	—	—	—
			Goalby	2	—	—	—
			1, Tankard Row	—	—	—	—
Tankard Row (Briest- field) Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		2, " "	7	—	—	—
			3, " "	10	—	—	—
			4, " "	2	—	—	—
			5, " "	2	—	—	—
			6, " "	2	—	—	—
			7, " "	—	—	—	—
			4, Brick Row	3	—	—	—
			6, " "	6	—	—	—
			8, " "	6	—	—	—
			10, " "	4	—	—	—
Brick Row (Dewsbury Moor) Clearance Area	Sept., 1934		12, " "	6	—	—	—
			14, " "	3	—	—	—
			16, " "	2	—	—	—
			17, " "	9	—	—	—
			15, " "	3	—	—	—
			13, " "	3	—	—	—
			11, " "	2	—	—	—
			9, " "	8	—	—	—
			7, " "	4	—	—	—
			5, " "	4	—	—	—
			3, " "	6	—	—	—
			1, " "	8	—	—	—

B.—Individual unfit Houses (not in Clearance or Improvement Areas) not regarded as capable of Repair.

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.		vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.
Ref. No.	Address or Situation of House	Date of Representation.	Undertaking Accepted	Demolition	Closing	No. of working class residents to be displaced	Date of displacement of persons	Date when demolition completed	Remarks.
1	10, High Street, Westtown	Oct., 1930	Jan., 1931	—	—	8	1932	April, 1932	Closed 1932
2	2, Low Road, Thornhill Edge	"	"	—	—	3	June, 1932	—	Closed 1931
3	12, " "	"	"	—	—	Vacant	—	—	} Rendered Fit 1932
4	7, Dale St., Thornhill Lees	Jan., 1931	July, 1931	—	—	5	—	—	
5	9, " "	"	"	—	—	4	—	—	
6	11, " "	"	"	—	—	4	—	—	
7	13, " "	"	"	—	—	4	—	—	
8	15, " "	"	"	—	—	6	—	—	} Rendered Fit 1932
9	17, " "	"	"	—	—	4	—	—	
10	19, " "	"	"	—	—	2	—	—	
11	21, " "	"	"	—	—	2	—	—	
12	3, Back Lawson Street	July 1931	"	—	Feb., 1932	2	July, 1932	—	
13	7, " "	"	—	—	"	2	"	—	—
14	11, " "	"	—	—	"	1	"	—	—
15	15, " "	"	—	—	"	6	"	—	—
16	19, " "	"	—	—	"	4	"	—	—
17	23, " "	"	—	—	"	4	"	—	—
18	27, " "	"	—	—	"	3	"	—	—
19	31, " "	"	—	—	"	4	"	—	—
20	39, " "	"	—	—	"	2	"	—	—
21	43, " "	"	—	—	"	4	"	—	—
22	177, Lees Hall Road	April, 1932	—	Mar., 1933	—	3	" May, 1934	—	—
23	69, Wells Road, Thornhill	Oct., 1932	—	—	Mar., 1933	5	April, 1934	—	—
24	117, Sands Road, Earlsheaton	"	—	Mar., 1933	—	6	Nov., 1933	—	Rehoused
25	119, " "	"	—	"	—	7	May, 1934	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.
26	114, The Combs, Thornhill	Feb., 1933	April, 1933	—	—	May, 1934	—	Rehoused
27	112, " Road, Dewsbury Moor	" Mar., 1933	" —	April, 1933	—	—	—	—
28	117, Low Road, Jackson's, Brierfield Road	" May, 1933	April, 1933	—	—	July, 1933	Aug., 1933	—
29	11, Back Victoria Road	"	—	—	Oct., 1933	Jan., 1934	—	—
30	15, " "	"	—	—	"	Dec., 1933	—	Rehoused
31	19, " "	"	—	—	"	May, 1934	—	—
32	23, " "	"	—	—	"	Dec., 1933	—	Rehoused
33	27, " "	"	—	—	"	May, 1934	—	—
34	31, " "	"	—	—	"	June, 1934	—	—
35	Dring's, Brierfield	" June, 1933	Aug., 1933	—	"	Nov., 1933	—	—
36	5, Nowell's Yard	Oct., 1933	—	Jan., 1934	—	May, 1934	July, 1934	Rehoused
37	7, " "	"	—	"	—	"	"	"
38	9, " "	"	—	"	—	"	"	"
39	11, " "	"	—	"	—	"	"	"
40	66, High Street, Thornhill	" Jan., 1934	—	April, 1934	—	—	—	—
41	72, Low Rd., Thornhill Edge	"	—	May, 1934	—	—	—	—
42	47, Edge Rd., Thornhill Edge	"	—	April, 1934	—	—	—	—
43	49, " "	"	—	"	—	—	—	—
44	51/53, " "	"	—	"	—	Aug., 1934	—	—
45	Wood, Fixby Lane, Whitley	"	—	May, 1934	—	—	—	—
46	Beaumont " "	"	—	"	—	Oct., 1934	—	—
47	Harper " "	"	—	"	—	Nov., 1934	—	—
48	87, Lister Hill	" Feb., 1934	—	June, 1934	—	—	—	—
50	89, " "	"	—	"	—	June, 1934	—	—
51	91, " "	"	—	"	—	—	—	—
52	93, " "	"	—	"	—	—	—	—
53	Snaith, Lund's Yard	"	—	"	—	—	—	—
54	Tierney, " "	"	—	July, 1934	—	—	—	—
55	9, Swallow Road	"	—	June, 1934	—	—	—	—
56	11, " "	"	—	—	—	July, 1934	—	—
57	13, " "	"	—	—	—	Dec., 1934	—	—
58	29, " "	"	—	—	—	Sept., 1934	—	—
59	33, " "	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	35, " "	"	—	—	—	Sept., 1934	—	—
61	39, " "	"	—	—	—	Oct., 1934	—	—
62		"	—	—	—	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.
63	79, Brewery Lane, Thornhill	Feb., 1934	—	May, 1934	—	July, 1934	—	—
64	1, Smith's Buildings	"	—	—	7	—	—	—
65	2, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
66	3, "	"	—	—	5	—	—	—
67	4, "	"	—	—	2	Oct., 1934	—	—
68	44, Chidswell Lane	April, 1934	—	—	5	—	—	—
69	46, "	"	—	July, 1934	9	—	—	—
70	73, Old Bank Road	"	—	June, 1934	1	—	—	—
71	75, "	"	—	"	6	—	—	—
72	77, "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
73	4, Long Causeway	"	—	July, 1934	2	Oct., 1934	—	—
74	6, "	"	—	"	4	July, 1934	—	—
75	13, Robinson Street	"	—	"	10	—	—	—
76	15, "	"	—	"	5	—	—	—
77	31, Swallow Road	Mar., 1934	—	"	1	—	—	—
78	37, "	"	—	July, 1934	1	—	—	—
79	5/7, Middle Road	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
94	1, Pitt Street	"	Dec., 1934	—	24	Dec., 1934	—	—
95	3, Middle Road	Sept., 1934	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	4, "	"	—	Dec., 1934	2	—	—	—
97	6, "	"	—	"	2	—	—	—
98	8, "	"	—	"	2	—	—	—
99	161, Whitehead's Buildings	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
100	165, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
101	169, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
102	173, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
103	177, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
104	181, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
105	185, "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
106	189, "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
107	5, Whitworth Road	Dec., 1934	—	—	2	—	—	—
108	7, "	"	—	—	6	—	—	—
109	9, "	Sept., 1934	—	—	1	—	—	—
110	19, "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
111	23, "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
112	31, "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
113	33, "	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
			—	—	2	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.
114	3, Princes Street	Sept., 1934	—	Dec., 1934	2	—	—	—
115	5, " "	" "	—	Dec., 1934	2	—	—	—
116	6, Old Westgate	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
117	Ivy Cottage, Bristfield	" "	—	—	5	—	—	—
118	Clegg, Red Deer Park	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
119	Kaye, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
120	Richardson, Crow Nest	" "	—	—	8	—	—	—
121	Tong, " "	" "	—	—	6	—	—	—
122	19, Pit Street	Oct., 1934	—	—	1	—	—	—
123	68, High Street Westtown	" "	—	Dec., 1934	1	—	—	—
124	70, " "	" "	—	" "	4	—	—	—
125	4, Ranter Hill, Westtown	" "	—	—	1	—	—	—
126	6, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
127	8, " "	" "	—	—	2	—	—	—
128	27, Thornhill Road	" "	—	—	1	—	—	—
129	29, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
130	31, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
131	33, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
132	35, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
133	37, " "	" "	—	—	1	—	—	—
134	2, Thornhill Road	" "	Dec., 1934	—	1	—	—	—
135	4, " "	" "	—	—	5	—	—	—
136	6, " "	" "	—	—	4	—	—	—
137	8, " "	" "	—	—	2	—	—	—
138	125, Huddersfield Road	" "	—	—	2	—	—	—
139	127, " "	" "	—	—	5	—	—	—
140	129, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
141	131, " "	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—
142	55, Manor Road	" "	—	—	2	—	—	—
143	57, " "	" "	—	—	4	—	—	—
144	23, Asylum Road	" "	—	Dec., 1934	5	—	—	—
145	25, " "	" "	—	" "	1	—	—	—
146	27, " "	" "	—	" "	1	—	—	—
147	41, Brunswick Street	Dec., 1934	—	—	1	—	—	—
148	28, Reform Street	" "	—	—	3	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.
149	15, Russell Street	Dec., 1934	—	—	5	—	—	—
150	15a, " "	"	—	—	6	—	—	—
151	17, " "	"	—	—	6	—	—	—
152	150, Moor End Lane	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
153	83, Heckmondwike Road	"	—	—	7	—	—	—
154	85, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
155	87, " "	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
156	5, Watergate Road	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
157	7, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
158	9, " "	"	—	—	5	—	—	—
159	11, " "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
160	13, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
161	9, Thornhill Road	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
162	55, " "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
163	57, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
164	40, Fearnley Street	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
165	1/2, Cooper Square	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
166	3, " "	"	—	—	5	—	—	—
167	4, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
168	5, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
169	6, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
170	4, Boothroyd Lane	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
171	18a, Webster Street	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
172	62, Vulcan Road	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
173	66, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
174	70, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
175	74, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
176	78, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
177	88, " "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
178	7, Back Webster Hill	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
179	9, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—
180	11, " "	"	—	—	8	—	—	—
181	13, " "	"	—	—	2	—	—	—

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.
182	20, Kiln Road	Dec., 1934.	—	—	—	—	—	—
183	22, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
184	24, "	"	—	—	6	—	—	—
185	26, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
186	28, "	"	—	—	5	—	—	—
187	30, "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
188	32, "	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
189	34, "	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
190	36, "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
191	38, "	"	—	—	3	—	—	—
192	4, Leeds Road	"	—	—	Vacant	—	—	—
193	6, "	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
194	8, "	"	—	—	4	—	—	—
					3	—	—	—

TABLE XXXVIII.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934 and previous years. Dewsbury C.B.

Year	Population	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
		Total Births	Birth Rate England and Wales	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate England and Wales	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	England and Wales
1913 ...	53856	1261	23.4	24.1	907	16.8	13.8	131.3	109
1914 ...	54082	1293	23.9	23.8	860	15.9	14.0	113.7	105
1915 ...	Special Estimation 53,299	1135	20.98	21.9	913	17.12	15.7	116.3	110
1916 ...	Estimation for Birth Rate 56,419 for Death Rate 51,855	1104	19.5	20.9	791	15.2	14.4	94.2	91
1917 ...	Estimation for Birth Rate 58,237 for Death Rate 52,244	925	15.8	17.8	739	14.1	14.4	97	96
1918 ...	Estimation for Birth Rate 52,775 for Death Rate 47,101	919	17.4	17.7	956	20.25	17.6	112	97
1919 ...	Estimation for Birth Rate 55,178 for Death Rate 52,969	1056	19.1	18.5	930	17.5	13.8	110.7	89
1920 ...	55,080	1271	23.07	25.4	784	14.2	12.4	110.1	80
1921 ...	54,164	1197	22.08	22.4	810	14.9	12.1	121.9	83
1922 ...	55,100	1004	18.2	20.6	745	13.32	12.9	107.5	77
1923 ...	55,424	942	17.05	19.7	803	14.0	11.6	82.8	69
1924 ...	55,121	1022	17.8	18.8	845	14.3	12.2	89.04	75
1925 ...	54,790	946	17.2	18.3	823	15.0	12.2	105.7	75
1926 ...	53,630	910	16.96	17.8	729	13.59	11.6	89.0	70
1927 ...	53,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69
1928 ...	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	65
1929 ...	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	936	17.6	13.4	93.4	74
1930 ...	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	697	13.1	11.4	64.2	60
1931 ...	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66
1932 ...	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65
1933 ...	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64
1934 ...	53,450	734	13.7	14.8	675	12.6	11.8	57.2	59

TABLE XXXIX.

Total Deaths by Cause and Age in the County Borough of Dewsbury, 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	M	327	24	9	11	6	9	16	18	28	67	86	53
	F	348	18	3	8	21	11	14	18	30	55	82	88
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	M	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping cough	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	12	—	—	3	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
6 Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Cerchro-spinal fever ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	M	17	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	3	2	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
10 Other tuberculous diseases	M	6	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	6	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
11 Syphilis	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	M	32	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	3	14	8
	F	47	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	7	11	12	11
14 Diabetes	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	5
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	11	8
16 Heart disease	M	64	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	7	13	23	16
	F	71	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	11	19	28
17 Aneurysm	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	13	11
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	10	10
19 Bronchitis	M	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
	F	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
20 Pneumonia (all forms)...	M	19	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	6	—	2
	F	18	4	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	2
21 Other respiratory diseases	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
22 Peptic ulcer	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	M	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24 Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
27 Other digestive diseases	M	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—
	F	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	5	1
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	7	3
29 Puerperal sepsis	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility pre-mature birth, malformation, etc.	M	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Senility	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13
33 Suicide	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
34 Other violence	M	17	—	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1
	F	11	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	2	3	1
35 Other defined diseases	M	22	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	10	1
	F	27	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	3	6	5	4
36 Causes ill defined or unknown	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



